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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Coll.	... ...	College.
Bar.	... ...	Bareilly.
J. Nar.	... ...	Joy Narain.
Gov.	... ...	Government.
Hol.	... ...	Holiday.
L. P.	... ...	Lower Provinces.
Pres.	... ...	Presidency.
La Mart.	... ...	La Martinière.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1873-74.

MAY.		
1	T	Annual Meeting of Senate.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	Eclipse of the Moon.
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Queen Victoria born (1819).
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

JUNE.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	L. C. E. Examination begins.
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	

JULY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

AUGUST.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

SEPTEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	Durga Puja Holidays begin.
30	T	

OCTOBER.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	[Arts Examinations.
31	F	Last day of application for Entrance and First

NOVEMBER.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	Eclipse of the Moon.
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Last day of application for B. A. & B. L. Examns.
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	

DECEMBER.

1	M	Entrance and First Arts Examinations begin.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Entrance and F. A. Examiners.
28	S	
29	M	B. A. and B. L. Examinations begin.
30	T	
31	W	

JANUARY.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	Last day of application for Honors.
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

FEBRUARY.

1	S	
2	M	Honor Examination in Arts begins.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

MARCH

1	S	
2	M	Last day of notice for M. D. Examination.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

APRIL.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Preamble.

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable
CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India;

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta;

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal;

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity;
Principal of Bishop's College;

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts;

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasha;

ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta;

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta ; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal; and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancllor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without

the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University,

exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time

to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act), touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision.

At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of

India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other Examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII, of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may

appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the

Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Debrooghur.

fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. History.

The Outlines of the History of England, of the History of India, and of General Geography, with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

III. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Sangor, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Mussoorie, Cuttack, and Chittagong.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidtate :—
(a) Psychology.
(b) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—Languages.*

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B.A. degree.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—History.

Ancient History.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one place; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—Logic.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the

* Including experimental illustrations.

candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third, in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B:—

A.

I.—Languages.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—Mixed Mathematics.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects, marked *(a)*, *(b)*, and *(c)*, to be selected by the candidate:—

(a)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.

2. Moral Philosophy, as in Fleming,

or

Butler s Analogy, Part I.,
Dissertation on Virtue,
Sermons, I, II. III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(b)

1. History of England, Student's Hume.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(c)

1. Algebra ... } as laid down in the Course for
2. Plane Trigonometry ... } Honors.
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(d) Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(e) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(f) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(g) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B.A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he

shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.

c. History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.

d. Political Economy.

e Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See Appendix B.*)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mills' Logic, Books III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

a. Zoology,
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

b. Botany,
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology,
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology.]

d. Mineralogy,
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral Technology.]

e. Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9 Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral

Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.
Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate:—

a. History of Philosophy.
b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
c. Evidences of Revealed Religion as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires

to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M.A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M.A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B.A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the

* Persons who entered upon the study of Law in an Affiliated College before the 1st January 1871, will be allowed to present themselves for examination for the Degree of B. L. after completing their attendance on lectures in the manner prescribed in para. 2 of the Old Regulations.

form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects*

The Principles of Jurisprudence.

The Theory and Law of Property.

The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in Matters of Fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property; the Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities; and Legal History and Constitution.

ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.

vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he

shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in four branches, *viz.*:—

(a.) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(b.) Law of England, as administered by H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.

(c.) General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(d.) And in one of the following, to be selected by the candidate:

(1.) Roman Civil Law.
(2.) Conflict of Laws.
(3.) International Law.

7. A separate paper shall be set in each of the six subjects; and in addition to the four subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has

at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor; *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

* Candidates who entered on their Medical studies before June, 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to

the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lecture at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions ; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medi-

cal and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paidt his fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report n

detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the microscope demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examintaion in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures.*

Botany.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each Term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent

Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of thirty-two rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University:—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the Surgical regions; and performed surgicalo perations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures in Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners ; and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect.:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a Course of Lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(*c*) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following brances :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

DOCTOR* IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.†

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B.A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B.A. Regulations.

subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined*;† *or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B.A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B.A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binominal Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of forces, Centre of Gravity
Mechanical Powers.
Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of Motion.
Motion of falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.
Vibration of simple pendulums.
Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.
Specific Gravity.
Equilibriam of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction and radiation for Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. Construction.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrustion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate. in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying

*Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.
Theory and practice of Bridge-building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structure, theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of Design.

V. Geodesy.

Surveying.
Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of

the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next; that I know nothing against his moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it; and that he has signed the above application.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of School.

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Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i.e.*, *at school or present occupation*).
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student:—One who has attended at no educational institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate; that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University; that I know nothing against his moral character; that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Age.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Date of entrance.
Where to be examined.
Alternative subject of examination.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate; that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B.A. Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Age.
Date of entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Optional subject.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma; that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be s *President of the Faculty of Law.*

I certify th has fulfilled the requirements contemplated 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The Applications and Certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing:—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and has been placed in the Division.

The 18

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for Licence in at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and has been placed in the Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta.
The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Honors.

This is to certify that passed the Honor Examination in in and was placed in the Division.

Registrar

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1873.

English.

Selections.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cæsar ... ... De Bello Gallico, Book II.
Ovid ... ... Tristia, Selections* I to XII.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopodesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat, in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Bengali.

Selections* as in 1862.

Urdu.

Selections,* Part I, by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Ramayana, Balkanda, Pundit Ram Jasan's Edition.
Prem Sagar, from the 51st Chapter to the end.
Rajniti, from page 80 to the end. (Hall's Edition.)

Thacker, Spink & Co.

Uriya.

Ramayan, Soondrakand, Cal. Sch. Bk. Society's Edition.
Hitopadesha, Books I and II, ditto ditto.
Raghuvansa, ditto ditto.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I to III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1874.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos ... First ten Lives (Browning's Ed. Clarendon Press Series)
Ovid... ... ... Selections* from Fasti.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Maha bhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramanikâ.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Bengali.

Selections.

Urdu.

Selections Part I, by Major Fuller.

Hindi.

Bháshabodhini, Part IV, by Radha Lal, Gya Training School.

Rajniti—First half of the work.

Uriya.

Mahábhárat. Birát Parva.

Raghuvansa.

Batris Singhasan.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.

Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1875.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	...	Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer	...	...	Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero	...	...	De Senectute.
Tibullus	...	...	Selections.*

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopodesha, Vishnupuráṇa and Mahabhárat, in Rijupat, Part III.

Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections.*

Urdu.

Selections* by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Selections by Babu Sivaprasad. (Medical Hall Press, Benares.)

Uriya.

Ramayan, Soondrakand, Cal. Sch. Bk. Society's Edition.
Hitopadesha, Books I and II, ditto ditto.
Raghuvansa, ditto ditto.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsaric.
Dhamma Pada.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1873.

English.

Addison,*	...	...	Cato.
Milton,*	...	...	Paradise Lost, Book I.
Pope,*	...	...	The Temple of Fame.
Scott,*	...	...	Introduction to the First Canto of Marmion.
Addison,*	...	...	Papers from the Spectator.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Euripides ... ... Medea.
Herodotus ... ... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Propertius ... ... Selections* I—IV.
Ovid... ... ... Miscellanea. Selections* I—VI.
Cicero ... ... Pro Milone.

Sanskrit.

Kumara Sambhava... Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ... First 25 pages.
Ruqaat-i-Mirza Bedil ... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ... ... Ditto.
Sekandar Námah ... Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1874.

English.

Crabbe* ... ... The Library.
Thomson* ... ... Winter.
Scott* ... ... Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Select pieces* from Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, Southey, &c.
Selected papers* from the British Essayists.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Euripides	...	... Alcestis.
Herodotus	...	... Clio.

Latin.

Livy	...	... Book I.
Ovid	...	... Metamorphoses, Selections* I—X.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava, Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri	...	First 25 pages.
Rúqaat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Ditto.
Qasáid-i-Urfi	... ...	Ditto.
Sekandar Námah .	.,.	Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1875.

English.

Scott*	... ...	... Lady of the Lake.
Cowper*	... ...	... Task, Books IV & V
Prescott*	...	... Essays on The Asylum for the Blind and Sir Walter Scott.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Prescott* ... ... Siege of Malta, Chapters III—V. Book IV, Vol. II of Philip II.

Napier* ... ... Battle of Albuera, pp. 540—566. Vol. III of the Peninsular War.

White ... ... Extracts from the Natural History of Selborne.

Addison*... ... ... Selections from the Spectator.

Greek.

Euripides ... ... Medea.

Herodotus ... ... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy ... ... Book II.

Ovid ... ... Metamorphoses, Selections* XI—XXII.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava.

Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

Ruth.

Psalms, 1—72.

Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Selections.*

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1874.

English.

Shakspeare ... ... { Hamlet / Much Ado about Nothing.

Milton* ... ... Comus and Sonnets.
Campbell* ... ... Rhetoric as in 1873.
Bacon* ... ... Advancement of Learning, Book II.
Macaulay... ... ... Essay on Milton.
Typical Selections from the best English Authors, pages 283—400. (Clarendon Press Series.)

Greek.

Sophocles... ... ... Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides ... ... Book II.

Latin.

Martial ... ... Selections,* I—XII.
Persius ... ... Selections,* I—III.
Juvenal ... ... Selections,* I—III.
Tacitus ... ... Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... ... Books I—IX.
Sakuntala ... ... (Devanagari Recension.)

Arabic.

Taríkh-i-Yamíní ... } As contained in Selections
Hamásah, first 31 pages } by Colonel Lees.
Mutánahbi ... ... }

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Persian.

Veqái Neámat Khan Ali. The first half.
Dúrra-i-Nádirí ... ... 50 pages from page 181.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Qasáid Khâqani	... First 50 pages.
Qasáid Badar Chachi	... Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1875.

English.

Shakspeare	...	... Richard II.
Milton*	...	... Lycidas, L'Allegro, II Penseroso.
Byron*	...	... Childe Harold, Canto I.
Bacon	...	... Essays.
Macaulay	...	... Essay on Bacon.
Helps	...	... Companions of my Solitude.
Dugald Stewart		... Introduction to the Elements. Lives of Adam Smith and Robertson.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	... Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	...	... De Coronâ.

Latin.

Horace	...	... Odes, Books III and IV.
Tacitus	...	... Histories, Book II.
Sallust	...	... Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	... Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá	...	... (Devanagari Recension.)

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamini	...	As contained in Selection by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages		
Mutánahbi	... ...	

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Persian.

Veqai Neámat Khan Ali.		The first half.
Dúrra-i-Nádirí ...	...	50 pages from page 181.
Qasáid Khaqani	...	First 50 pages.
Qasáid Badar Chachi	...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1876.

English.

Shakspeare	... ...	Henry V, and The Tempest.
Milton* ...	... ...	Samson Agonistes.
Byron* ...	... ...	Ode to Napoleon.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury* ...	... ...	Extracts from Books III & IV.
Bacon ...	... ...	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Bolingbroke*	... ...	Reflections on Exile.
Channing*	... ...	Essay on Napoleon.
Arnold* ...	... ...	On the Social Progress of States.
Burke* ...	... ...	On Economical Reform.
Macaulay	... ...	Essay on Milton.

Greek.

Sophocles	... ...	Ajax.
Thucydides	... ...	Book I.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Catullus ... ... Selections* from
Propertius ... ... Selections* from
Cicero ... ... De Signis.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... ... Books I—IX.
Sukuntalá ... ... (Devanagari Recension.)

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamini ... } As contained in Selections
Hamasah, first 31 pages } by Colonel Lees.
Mutánahbi ... ... }

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Persian.

As in published Selections.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1874 AND 1875.

English Poetry.

Chaucer ... ... Selections, edited by Morris—Omitting Nonnes Prieste's Tale (Clarendon Press Series.)
Spenser ... ... Faerie Queene, Book II. Cantos 7—12 (Clarendon Press Series.)
Dryden ... ... Selections, edited by Christie, pages 1—115. (Clarendon Press Series.)

Thacker, Spink & Co.

Wordsworth ... Excursion, Books 3 and 4.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book IV.

The Drama.

Shakspeare ... Julius Cæsar.
Antony and Cleopatra.
Coriolanus.
Marlowe ... Edward II.
Coleridge ... Wallenstein.
Taylor ... ... Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

Prose.

Hooker ... ... Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I, edited by Church. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Sidney ... ... An Apologie for Poetrie. (Arber's Reprints.)
Burke ... ... On the Sublime and Beautiful.
Coleridge ... Biographia Literaria, Chaps. I—IV.
The Friend, Essays 1—4, 14—16; pp. 206—216, Vol. I.; pp. 1—86; pp. 90—216, Vol. III.
Scott ... ... Ivanhoe.
Ruskin ... ... Selections from the writings of. (Smith Elder & Co.)
Mill ... ... Inaugural Address at St. Andrews.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Greek.

Homer ... ... Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar ... ... Olympic Odes.
Æschylus ... Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles ... Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.

Euripides ...	...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus...	...	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. 66.
Thucydides	...	Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato ...	...	Republic.
Aristotle ...	...	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil ...	...	Georgics; Æneid, first six books.
Horace ...	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I, (except 2 and 8), Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal ...	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius ...	...	Satires.
Lucretius ...	...	Books I and VI.
Catullus ...	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus ...	...	Aulularia.
Terence ...	...	Andria.
Livy ...	...	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust ...	...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero ...	...	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus ...	...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hammasoah	}	The whole.
Motanabbi		
Makamat-i-Hariri ...		
Saba-i-Moallakah... ...		

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1874 AND 1875.

Sanskrit.

Kálidasa	Sakuntalá. Meghadúta.
Bhartrihari	Bhatti Kávya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhuti	Viracharita. Uttaracharita.
Súdraka	Mrichchhakatika.
Dandi	Dasakamuracharita.
Sri Harsha	Naishadhachacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Bharavi	Kirátárjuníya XI—XIV.
Vyása and Sankara ...	Vedánta Sútras, with Sánkara Bháshya I. Adhyáya, 4th Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá ...	1 Ashtaka, 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta ...	Kávya Prakása.
Vishwanátha Tarkapanchánana	Bháshá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí.
Vachaspati Misra ...	Tattwa Kaumudí.
Pánini	Káraka and Samasa as in the Siddhánta Kaumudi.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1874 AND 1875.

History.

As a period:—

The History of England from 1603 to 1688.

(*a*). Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

(*b*). Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.

(*c*). Political Economy.

(*d*). Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Dr. Collier's History of the British Empire (Nelson's School Series).

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I, or Lethbridge's History of India.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series)

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

History of England (Student's Hume).

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. II.

Mental aad Moral Science.

Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, 1874.

Milne Edward's Zoology, Parts I and II.

Chemistry.

Roscoe's Elementary Lessons.

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE FOR THE B.A. DEGREE.

Physical Geography, as in

Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

(*d*).—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*c*).—*Zoology* { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology, }

as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(*f*).—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany,

as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV, and of Part II (Systematic Botany), the following only :—

Distinctive Characters of the Natural Orders.

Malvaceæ,	Solanaceæ,	Cyperaceæ,
Leguminosæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,	Pinaceæ,
Cucurbitaceæ,	Palmaceæ,	Cycadaceæ,
Rubiaceæ,	Arrideæ,	Equisetaceæ,
Compositæ,	Orchidaceæ,	Filices,
Asclepiadaceæ,	Graminaceæ,	Bryaceæ,

and the general characters of the three tribes of Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi.

N.B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g*).—*Geology* { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology,

as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series), Chapter I ; and the following Minerals :—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.* :—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.* :—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.* :—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.* :—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.* :—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspars, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz.* :—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N.B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Cap. XXV. to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Cap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N.B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—VIII and Cap. XII.

N.B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the parallelogram of forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Caps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Caps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Caps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N.B.—In Cap. VIII only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Cap. VI on refraction and reflexion at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical

Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below:—

Cap. II.		Articles	17, 17—19, 33, 36.
III.		„	10.
V.		„	11, 12.
VI.	(1)	„	4—8.
VI.	(2)	„	9—12.
VI.	(3)	„	10—11, 19, 24, 25.
VII.		„	7—15, 18.
VIII.		„	9—11, 16—21.
X.		„	6—8, 34—36.
XI.		„	12 to end.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law.
Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction, and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part 1, Chapters 2 and 6.
Cowell's Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.
Ditto 1872.
Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6.
Act XXI of 1870 [The Hindu Wills Act, 1870], and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to, *except* Parts XXX and XXXI, and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation and Prescription—

Regulations I, VIII, X, XI, XIV, XIX, XLIV of 1793.
Regulation VIII of 1819.
Acts X, XI of 1859.
Act VI of 1862 (B.C.)
Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.)

So far as the same relate to and are illustrative of the existing Land Tenures and Land Revenue Laws of Bengal.

Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act (VIII of 1871).
Limitation Acts (XIV of 1859 and IX of 1871).

3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law—

Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11 & 12.

4. The Law of Contracts and Torts—

Macpherson on Contracts.
Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.
The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5. Civil Procedure and Evidence—

The following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with the notes thereon in Macpherson's Civil Procedure—Sections 1—35, 39—43, 47—102, 109—125, 128, 139—141, 145, 183—296, 312—327, 332—380.

The amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure so far as they relate to these sections.

The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—

The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.

The amendments of the Penal Code so far as they relate to the Sections not above excluded.

V.

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The Hon'ble C. A. Turner.
The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
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Baboo Kanai Lall Dey.
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Murray Thomson, Esq.
H. Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq.
Rev. J. Wenger, D.D.
Baboo Annodaprosad Banerjea.
Moulvie Kabir-ud-din.
Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjea, B.L.
Baboo Satkari Dutta.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

1868	Ashotos Mookerjee,	Pres. Coll.
1869	Anandmohan Bose,	ditto.
1870	Gaurisankar De,	ditto.
1871	Sarada Charan Mitra,	ditto.
1872	Kartik Chandra Mitra,	ditto.
1873	Girija Bhusan Mookerjee,	ditto.

THE SYNDICATE.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

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Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
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The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M.D.
Colonel Hyde, R.E.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President.

The Hon'ble W. Markby.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, Punjab Provinces.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
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Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.
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The Rev. Krishna Mohan Banerjea.
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Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C.S.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B.A.
The Rev., W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry.
The Most Rev. Walter Steins, D.D.
The Rev. T. Skelton, M.A
The Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq., M.A.
J. Sime, Esq., B.A.
The Rev. J. Trafford, M.A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
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Colin Browning, Esq., M.A.

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The Honble R. E. Egerton, C.S.
Rev. J. Wenger, D.D.
Moulvie Kabir-ud-din.
Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjea, B.L.

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The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
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The Hon'ble Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
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The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
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J. Graham, Esq.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq.
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Murray Thomson, Esq.
Baboo Satkari Dutta.

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W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.
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Colonel C. H. Dickens, R.A., C.S.I.
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Colonel J. E. Gastrell.
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G. Sibley, Esq., C.E.
W. Smith, Esq. C.E.

Registrar.

J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.

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1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.

1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.S.I.

1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.

1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.

1872 The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.

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1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D.
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1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.

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1857. William Grapel, Esq., M.A.
1858. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A., Rev. J. Richards, M.A., *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.

EXAMINERS.

Entrance Examination, 1873.

English ..... W. Robson, Esq.
F. J. Rowe, Esq.
M. J. White, Esq.
Rev. S. Dyson.

Sanskrit and Bengali Babu Gopalchandra Bandyopadhyay.
„ Bireswar Chuttopudhyay.
„ Kantichandra Bandyopadhyay.
„ Prusanna Kumar Survadhikari.

History & Geography	Rev. J. Trafford. H. Roberts, Esq. J. K. Rogers, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq.
Mathematics ...	Rev. J. P. Ashton. M. Mowat, Esq. W. Griffiths, Esq. R. Thwaytes, Esq.

First Arts and B.A. Examinations, 1873-74.

English	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Rev. M. A. Sherring.
Bengali and Sanskrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Mohes Ch. Nyaratna.
History	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. Dr. George Smith.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ...	J. A. Aldis, Esq. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science	Rev. Dr. Jardine. A. W. Croft, Esq.
Physical Science ...	W. MacLaren Smith, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts, and B.A. Examinations.

Classics	Rev. L. DeVos. W. T. Webb, Esq.
Hindi and Oorya ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Arabic, Persian & Urdu	H. Blochmann, Esq. Moulvie Obaidullah.

Honor and M.A. Degree Examinations, 1873.

English	Rev. J. M. Mitchell. J. Sime, Esq.

History	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Rev. R. Jardine.
Mathematics ...	J. A. Aldis, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science	Rev. S. Dyson. A. W. Croft, Esq.
Natural and Physical Science	W. G. Willson, Esq. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

LAW

B.L. and L.L. Examinations, 1873.

L. A. Goodeve, Esq.... W. Forsyth, Esq.

MEDICINE.

L.M.S. and B.M. First and Second Examinations, 1873.

Anatomy	J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.B.
Physiology	J. Ewart, Esq., M.D.
Materia Medica ...	S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M.D.
Medicine and Midwifery	D. B. Smith, Esq., M.D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery ...	H. C. Cutcliffe, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence...	F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M.D.
Botany	G. Henderson, Esq., M.D.
Comparative Anatomy	J. Anderson, Esq., M.D.

L.C.E. and B.C.E. Examinations.

Captain Steel. Mr. Scott. Mr. Sutcliffe. Mr. Grant.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College

Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B.M.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B.C.E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of oranged-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs, and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not

more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks:—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences:—viz., Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First

Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student, who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student, who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M.A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a

fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will :—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called "Eshan's Scholarship" to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B.A. list for the year in the order of

merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College, with a view to the attainment of the higer degree of M.A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Kartic Chandra Mitra	Presy.	Col.
1870.	Sarada Charan Mitra	do.	do.
1871.	Isan Chandra Basu	do.	do.
1872.	Rajaninath Ray	do.	do.
1873.	Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay ...	do.	do.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prosanna Coomar Tagore, C.S.I., bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the Will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship to be called "The Tagore Law Professorship," and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred and made over to the University of Calcutta

to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the "Tagore Law Professor" for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interest in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said "Tagore Law Professorship" and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death, my will is, that the "Tagore Law Professor" shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of

approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said "Tagore Law Professorship" shall save as herein provided be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University.

At a meeting of the Senate on the 10th July 1869, the following scheme for lectures was adopted :—

(*a*). That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(*b*). That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c*). That the Professor be appointed for a term of three years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

Professors.

1869. Mr. Herbert Cowell.
1872. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.

University Library.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July 1869, for the purpose of forming a library. The amount has been invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government).

1. Presidency College, Calcutta (In Arts, Law and Civil Engineering).
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College (In Arts and Law).
4. Dacca College (In Arts and Law).
5. Kishnaghur College (In Arts and Law).
6. Berhampore College (In Arts and Law).
7. Agra College (In Arts and Law).
8. Benares College (In Arts and Law).
9. Saugor School.
10. Sanskrit College.
11. Ajmere College.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College (In Arts and Law).
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School (In Arts and Law).
18. Calcutta Mudressa.
19. Cuttack School (In Arts and Law).
20. Chittagong School (In Arts and Law).
21. Muir College (In Arts and Law).
22. Midnapore High School.
23. Baulia High School.

(Unconnected with Government).

24. Canning College, Lucknow (In Arts and Law).
25. Bishop's College.
26. Doveton College, Calcutta.
27. St. Paul's School.

28. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
29. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
30. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.
31. Serampore College.
32. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
33. St. John's College, Agra.
34. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
35. St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
36. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
37. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
38. Lahore Mission School.
39. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
40. Victoria College, Agra.
41. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
42. Bishop's School, Simla.
43. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
44. Sehore School.
45. La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
46. Mussoorie School.
47. Allahabad High Scool.
48. St. Peter's College, Agra.
49. London Mission School, Benares.
50. „ „ „ Mirzapore.
51. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.
52. Jaipur Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council,

with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a*). A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*). A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*). Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court

of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B.A., viz.:—

The Burdwan Scholarship ...	value	50 Rs.	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore	„	50 Rs.	„
„ Bird Scholarship	„	40 Rs.	„
„ Ryan „	„	40 Rs.	„
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships	„	30 Rs.	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first two years, students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the third year they pay Rs. 10 a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The entrance fee is Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee Rs. 5. There are two Scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month.

attached to this department, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth Rs. 50 a month and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Exmination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the Degree of B.C.E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government work-shops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., Professor of English Literature.

Mr. MacLaren Smith, M.A., Officiating Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., Asst. Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A., Officiating Professor of History.

Mr. M. L. Beebee. M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Baboo Raj* Krishna Banerjea, Professor of Sanskrit.

Dr. Robson, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assistant Professor of History.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banerjea, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Baboo Nilmoni Mookerjee, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Law Department.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Senior Professor.

Mr. H Millett, Junior Professor.

C.E. Department.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C.E., M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering.

Mr. W. Griffiths, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. C. Grant, Professor of Drawing.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The Government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free students and paying students. The number of free students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not requried to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is

ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows :—

To* students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month	168	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	64	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month.....	40	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month.....	64	0	0
To students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto	64	0	0
Total, per mensem .....Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term next in order of merit, who may be

* For students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medical Wards, 6 months. Surgical Wards, ditto. — With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards, 6 months. Surgical Wards, ditto. — With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards, 3 months. Surgical, do. do. Eye Infirmary, ditto. Out-door Dispensary, do. — With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and is as follows :—

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital Attendance.	
	Medical Wards, months 4 Surgical Wards, months 4 Out-door Dispensary, months 4	Medical Wards, months 6 Surgical Wards, months 6

3. If duly qualified, the student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native doctor.

4. The students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined

for employment chiefly in Military, but also in Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu as a medium of communication.

The students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Officiating Principal ...	D. B. Smith, M.D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum ...	J. Ewart, M.D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology	J. Anderson, M.D.

Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery ...	S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy ...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ...	Sub-Asst. Surgn. Chunder Mohun Ghose, M.B.
Professor of Botany ...	G. King, M.B.
Professor of Materia Medica	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M.D.
Professor of Chemistry ...	F. N. Macnamara, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Medicine	D. B. Smith, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Surgery	H. C. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery ...	T. E. Charles, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ...	C. T. O. Woodford, M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	N. C. Macnamara.
Professor of Dentistry ...	J. P. Smith, M.D.
Professor of Hygiene ...	S. C. Mackenzie.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy ...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Chunder Mohun Ghose, M.D.
Teacher of Materia Medica	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Jugobundo Bose, M.D.
Teacher of Medicine ...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Teacher of Surgery ...	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Ram Narain Doss, Rai Bahadoor.

Teacher of Midwifery ... Sub-Asst. Surgeon Meer Ushruftally.

Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence ... Sub-Asst. Surgeon Kanhai Lal De.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835. M. J. Bramley.	1837. David Hare.
1856. J. McRae, M.D.	1841. F. J. Mouat, M.D.
1856. T. W. Wilson, M.D.	1854. E. Goodeve, M.B.
1857. W.C.B. Eatwell, M.D.	1855. F.N. Macnamara, M.D.

1860. S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg.)
1861. N. Chevers, M.D.
1865. C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.)
1866. J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.)

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The students of the College Department read the F.A. Course, and the upper

students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor Class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35 and 25 respectively, and there are fourteen Senior Scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to 20 per month. There are also eight Junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

All the students learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit Library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of Standard English and Sanskrit works.

Instructive Staff.

Principal .....Babu Prasánnakumár Sarvadhikárí.

English.

Lecturer .....Babu Syámá Chárán Gángúli, B.A.
„ „ Beni Madháv Dé, M.A.
Head Master ... „ Táriní Chárán Cháttopádhyáy.
Second do. ... „ Díná Nath Mukhopádhyáy, B.A.
Third do. ... „ Nrisinhá Chandra Mukhopádhyáy, M.A.
And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric... Pandit Máhes Chandra Nyáyáratná.
Professor of Law ..... „ Bharat Chandra Siroma.
„ of Literature „ Dvarká Náth Vídyábhushun.
„ of Grammar „ Tárá Náth Tárkaváchaspatí.

Assistant Professor of
Rhetoric and Grammar ... ... Pandit Gírís Chandra Vídyaratna.
And eight other Pandits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000 to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpended income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under

the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 5 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindaree Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaj Dhiraj Mahtab Chunder Bahadoor.
Babu Dwarka Nath Tagore.
„ Callynath Moonshee.
„ Pran Chunder Roy.
„ Sree Narayan Chowdry.
„ Ram Narain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College.

R. Thwaytes, M.A.	...	...	Principal.
R. Parry	...	...	Professor.

F. J. Rowe, B.A.	...	Professor.
Babu Trailokya Nath Mitra, M.A. and B.L.	...	Law Lecturer.
Babu Gopal Chunder Gupta	...	Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.
Moulvie Obeydoolah ...	...	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Jadu Nath Banerjee	...	Head Pandit.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs. 5.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F Donnelly.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A. W. Croft, M.A.	...	Offg. Principal.

A. W. Garrett, B.A.	Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee	Asst. Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M.A & B.L. ...	Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College building was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied by the building was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Ranee Surnomye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	S. Lobb, M.A.
Head Master	Babu Umes Chandra Datta.
Lecturer in Law ...	Prasanna Kumàr Bose, M.A. & B.L.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nakuleswar Bandopádhyáy.

PRINCIPALS.

1845. Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846. Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855. Edmund Lodge, B.A.
1857. James Graves, M.A. (Offg.)
1857. Leonidas Clint, B.A.
1858. Alfred Smith, M.A.
1870. S. Lobb, M.A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It has two Departments, the monthly fee in *each* of which is Rs. 5.

It is open to all classes of the community, and any University under-graduate is admissible.

The building, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1863, was occupied in 1869.

One moiety of its cost was paid by the community.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Robert Hand.
Head Master	...	...	Vacant.
2nd do.	...	...	Babu Hari Dás Ghosh.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.			Babu Rámgati Nyáyáratna.
Lecturer in Law		„	Guru Das Bandyopadhyay, M.A. & B.L.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. W. McCrindle, M.A.	...	Principal.
J. K. Rogers ...	...	Professor.
A. L. V. Ewbank, B.A.	...	Professor.
J. Behrendt ...	...	Head Master.
A. Philips	...	2nd Master.
Soshibhusan Chatterjee, M.A.		3rd Master.
E. Tiery, B.A. ...	...	4th Master.
Choto Ram Tiwari	...	Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit.
Nasir Khan ...	...	Head Moulvie.

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B.A. and B.L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public

Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-24, and placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee, consisting of the Government officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than native schools the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindi and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Lilavatti), and to give instruction in Sanskrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanskrit, Hindi, Persian and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than two-thirds of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that part of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindi.

Endowments, &c.

The College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his jagir, under educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior): the interest of

which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeding Rs. 20,000. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about Rs. 35,000. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors, amounting to Rs. 100 a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	K. Deighton, B.A.
Officiating Professor of Literature and History	R. A. Lloyd, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	(Vacant).
Head Master	S. E. Marston.

Fees.

The fees of students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Benares College (late Queen's)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanskrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal.
E. E. Rogers, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
Lakshmi Sankar Misra, M.A., Offg. Profr. of Mathematics.
J. Dearden, B.A., Professor of English Literature.
Mathuraprasad Misra, Head Master.
Balkrisna Acharya, M.A., Supy. Teacher.
Umachurn Mukerjia, M.A., Assistant Master.
Sixteen Teachers and a Librarian.

Sanskrit Department.

A. E. Gough, B.A., Anglo-Sanskrit Professor.
Gayadutta, Assistant ditto ditto.
Bapu Deva Sastri, Professor of Mathematics.
Rajaram Sastri, ditto of Law.
Bachanram Tewari, ditto of Sankhya.
Kaliprasad Siromoni, ditto of Logic.
Ramchandra Sastri, ditto of Sahitya.
Sitalprasad, ditto of Poetry.
Nine Teachers and a Librarian.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies

from eight annas to five rupees, according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Templeton, Principal.
G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature.
C. Dodd, Head Master.
Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M.A., Asst. Prof. Math.
Moulvie Mahomed Ahsum, Head Moulvie.
Deadut Tewari, Pandit.
Sixteen Junior Masters and Teachers.

Principals.

1853. V. Tregear.
1855. C. Buch, Ph.D.
1859. M. Kempson, M.A.

Saugor High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit—the first of which is compulsory on all students.

Monthly amount of Scholarships.

10 Senior Scholarships.....	Rs. 123
19 Junior Scholarships.....	„ 106
Total.....	Rs. 229

The school is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. The tuition fee

varies from two annas to five rupees according to the wealth of the parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

George Thompson, B.A., Offg. Head Master.
Joseph Elliott, Master.
W. H. Bachman, Second ditto.
J. H. Firth, Third ditto.
Hari Gopal Padhye, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit.
Eight Junior Assistants and Native Teachers.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western-Provinces. It was opened as a school, which after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851. In 1861 it was converted into an anglo-vernacular school, and on 1st April 1868 it was raised to the *status* of a College, when the instructive staff was augmented and improved to suit the growing wants of the Institution. A new and commodious building was sanctioned by Government in June 1867, and was occupied in February 1870.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an entrance fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' income may be rated.

Scholarships.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarships" of

Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into 12 Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the College is a boarding house for district students, under the management of Lalla Jumna Dass, one of the junior teachers.

A well-supported library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. E. Goulding, Principal.
C. H. DeMello, Officiating ditto.
T. Harris, B.A., Head Master.
S. Smith, Teacher of Mathematics and two Masters.
Moulvie Mohammad Hussen, 1st Arabic and Persian Teacher.
Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher.
16 Assistant Teachers.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton primarily as an aid to evangelistic work, which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as mission-

aries, catechists or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students not intended for clerical or educational work.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of Scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

Trustees.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Members.

T. Skelton, M.A.	...	Principal.
Vacant	...	Vice-Principal.
J. W. Coe	...	Tutor.

Principals.

1821. William Hodge Mill, D.D.
1841. George Undy Withers, D.D.
1849. William Kay, D.D.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was

established on the 1st March 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education. In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton.

Scholarships and Prizes.

Two Scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the first division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each Scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—J. Bruce.

Instructive Staff.

H. Roberts..... Principal and Prof., Eng. Lit.
E. Holness ... Prof. of Math., Nat. Phil. & Chem.
W. Riach ..... Prof. of Latin.

List of Principals.

1850. Rev. A. Morgan.
1855. George Smith, LL.D.
1858. J. W. McCrindle, M.A.
1866. J. Sime, B.A.
1869. R. Dick, M.A.
1870. H. Roberts.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two Scholarships of Rs. 20 a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these Scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of

learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B.A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849. Rev. S. Slater.
1852. Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859. Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.

President.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice-President.

The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Committee.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M.A.
Rev. W. Spencer, M.A.
Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
Assistant Master, Rev. W. Sadler.
„ „ Capt. Coombs.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August 1830 for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

For the last twenty years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College Department.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 or 6 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed prizes :—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 or 50 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. William C. Fyfe, Principal.
„ Kenneth S. Macdonald, M.A.
„ James Robertson, M.A.
„ John Hector, M.A.
Mr. Martin Mowat, M.A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A.
„ Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
„ Brojonath Sarma, and
Twenty Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the

service of His Majesty the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government and the Supreme Court.

Governors.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March 1836. It is divided into two departments—College and School. The educational staff consists of a Head Master, and five Assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing, and Music Masters and a Pandit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder,

to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department, of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the School, of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

V. H. Schalch, Esq., C.S.
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear.
The Rev. J. M. Thomson.
„ „ W. C. Bromehead.

Secy. and Medical Officer.

F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Principals.

1844. A. M. W. Christopher, B.A.
1848. H. Woodrow, M.A.
1854. W. S. Atkinson, M.A.
1860. L. Ewbank, M.A.
1862. C. W. Hatten, B.A.

Head Master.

J. A. Aldis, M.A.

Assistant Masters.

W. T. Webb, F. J. Bennett, J. H. Ellis, J. Hodges. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, C. F. Frye. Pandit, Ramkumar Chatterjea.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large

and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for under-graduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 500. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A., Principal.
„ J. Naylor, B.A.
„ T. E. Slater.
Babu Gopal Chandra Saha, M.A.
„ Taranath Chakravarti, M.A.
Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Babu Parbati Charan Bandhyopadhyay.
Fourteen Teachers and two Pandits.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to

pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College, which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

Instructive Staff.

Very Rev. E. Lafont, S. J., Rector, Prefect of Studies, Lecturer in Physical Science.

Rev. J. Devos, S. J., Prefect of Discipline.

Rev. A. DeKinder, S. J., Professor of Philosophy and Latin.

Rev. J. Henry, S. J., Professor of English Literature.

Rev. B. Larcher, S. J., Professor of History.

Rev. E. Francotte, S. J., and Rev. J. Fierens, S. J., Professors of Mathematics.

Rev. E. Delplace, S. J., Professor of Chemistry.

School Department.

Rev. C. Högger, S. J. Rev. A. DeBie, S. J.

Rev. DeBoeck, S. J. Rev. T. Lobert, S. J.

&c. &c.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths

in the College Department is about *seventy*, in the school *three hundred.*

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are:—J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revs. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A.M., Principal, Rev. T. Martin, and Rev. J. W. Thomas, Tutors.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Associa-

tion, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarhsips, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 Rs. fee at entrance, and schooling fees ranging from 1 Re. to Rs. 5 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850. Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858. „ H. W. Shackel, M.A.

1861. Rev. J. Barton, M.A.
1863. „ C. Ellard Vines, B.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B.A.
Vice-Principal, R. J. Bell, Esq.
Head Master, A. H. Wright, Esq.
Asst. Master, Mr. Williams.
„ Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti.
„ „ Damodur Das, B.A.
„ „ Muttra Das.
Moulvie, Moulvie Mahomed Bashir.
Pandit, Kali Das.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1818 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, increased by Government to Rs. 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History, and Religion."

In 1853 the spacious school-room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College and named after the founder.

Scholarships.

	Rs.
Thomason	102
Vankatacharya's	260
Munshi Situl Sing's	200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's	60
And a gold medal, value Rupees	100

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M.A. ... *Principal.*
Rev. R. A. T. Hoernle..... *Sanskrit Lecturer.*
Mr. H. Pink..... *Asst. Master.*
Babu Timothy Luther..... *Head Master.*

Eleven English Teachers and twenty-three Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular languages of India.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman in 1851, and consists of two parts; the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study,—one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School, who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is permitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connection with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden	Rev. George Bennett, M.A.
Lecturer in Divinity..	Ditto ditto.
„ Classics, &c.	Ditto *(pro tem.)*
„ Singhalese.	Rev. C. Alwis.
„ Tamil	
„ Music	Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master.....	(Vacant).
Assistant Masters ...	Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke, Rae, F. H. Pereira, Elders, and C. Pereira.

Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Mr. S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830 under the auspices of the Church of Scotland, being the oldest Institution of the kind in India. It was temporarily closed in 1844 in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church, but was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into

two departments; the College and the School. The College Department is attended by about 100 students, divided into four classes.

In these the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, Sanskrit and Bengali, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, and Philosophy, and, in addition, the evidences and doctrines of the Christian religion.

Prizes and Scholarships.

1. The Macfarlane gold medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the quarterly College examinations.

Instructive Staff.

Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., Sc. D., Principal and Professor of Philosophy.

J. Wilson, Esq., Professor of English Literature.

Babu Gauri Sankàr Dé, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

Babu Rajendra Nath Ghose, M.A., Professor of History.

Babu Radha Kissen Bhattacharjea, B.A., Professor of History.

Pandit Birashur Vidyàratna.

Pandit Harish Chandra Tarkalenkar.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into Senior, First, Second, and Third Departments. The Senior consists of officers of the Army, the first of Civilians (English and Native), both of these departments pur suing the same course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior Department students pay 10 Rs. a month. Instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are six scholarships of 50 Rs. a month open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the First Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The Second Department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and Native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six scholarships of 30 Rs. monthly in the English Civil class, and six of 10 Rs. monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above departments is entirely in English.

The Third Department is for natives only (the instruction being in the vernacular) who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this department there are ten scholarships of 10 Rs. and forty of 5 Rs. monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different departments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments:—

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building materials, their nature, uses and strength, principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry and carpentry. Special constructions, such as Roads, Bridges, Building, Irrigation Works, and Railways, applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out work.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, *viz.*, Chain,

Compass, Sextant Level and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the Compass, Theodolite and plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring. Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering, Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and more restricted.

The preceptive staff of the College is as follows:—

Major A. M. Lang, R.E.	Principal.
Lieut. C. S. Beauchamp, R.E. ...	Assistant ditto.
Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.	Ditto ditto.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E.	Prof., Experimental Science.
J. Elliott, Esq., B.A.	Prof. of Maths.
W. Scotland, Esq.	Drawing Master.
Mr. P. Keay	Head Master.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the province.

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing

to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; J. Newton, Jr., M.D.; Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master, and fourteen other teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native under-graduates of the University might be educated up to the B.A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries, who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidences of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

Instructive Staff.

Rev. S. Dyson, Principal.
„ A. P. Neele.
„ C. Baumann, Ph. D., (Berl).
Babu Joy Gobindo Shome, M.A.
„ Kanti Chunder Banerjee.

Delhi College.

Affiliated, 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829, by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab, Ilmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow.

The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutras was appointed first Principal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time, under the supreme direction of a managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-Western Provinces. In 1857, the very valuable oriental library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which in 1858 a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.....	J. Sime, M.A.
Professor.....	R. Dick, M.A.
Offg. Arabic Professor	Moulvie Ziyauddin.
Head Master	I. C. Beddy.
2nd Master.....	Saugor Chand, B.A.

&c. &c.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a zillah school teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutras.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E. Willmot, B.A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. W. Leitner, M.A., PH.D.	Principal.
T. W. Lindsay, B.A.	Professor of Mathematics.
Moulvie Mahomed Hosein	Asst. Professor of Arabic.
C. S. Kirkpatrick .....,	Head Master of the School.
C. S. Rebsch .....,	Second ditto ditto.

And 13 other Masters in the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was openod on the 1st of May 1864. The Institution comprises four departments, the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average

to twenty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, as a part of the revenue due to Government, and is deposited in the Government treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid, equal in amount to the talookdars' subscriptions, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in the Oriental classical languages, and the Vernacular languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Director of Public Intruction in Oudh, the Civil Judge, and representatives of the talookdars.

Monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental Department, they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School from eight annas to ten rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

M. A. White, M.A.	...	Principal.
J. Gall, M.A., LL.B.	...	Professor.
Theodore Thomas	...	Professor of Law.
Rajcoomar Surbhadicarry, B.A.	...	Professor of Sanskrit.
Syud Hossain, B.A.	...	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Chandra Kumar Roy, B.A. ...	...	Assistant Professor.
J. G. Sykes, B.A	...	Offg. Assistant Professor.
Rev. R. W. Evans, B.A.		

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunseedhur and other respectable natives. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhia, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is 1 Re. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

E. R. Watts, M.A., Ph.D.	...	...	Principal.
R. H. Moor, M.A., Ph.D.	...	...	Head Master.
Mr. J. M. Plunkett ...	...	...	Asst. Master.
„ J. M. Gordon ...	...	...	Ditto.
Pandit Pindee Shunker	...	...	Math. Master.
„ Chundra Mun	...	...	Sanskrit Master.
Moulavi Mahab Ally	...	...	Arabic Master.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This school was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government and the S. P. G.

Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, and assistance in this class is given by the Senior Missionary in Cawnpore.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent... Rev. H. Finter, S. P. G. Missionary.
Head Master ... Mr. E. R. Burgess.
And 12 Native Masters.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This school is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

In 1834 a zillah school was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This zillah school was raised, in May 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Babu Lakhmi Narayan Dass, M.A., B.L.
2nd „ Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd „ Dina Nath Sen, B.A.
Head Pandit, Pandit Nabukumar Bhattacharjya.
And six English Teachers and one Pandit.
Law Lecturer, Babu Tarah Chandra Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This school was founded in October 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building, in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the chiefs of the district.

In February 1857 an English Department was added to the school. The Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 5,000 per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Willoughby-Osborne, C.B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owns its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 2,000.

There are two Scholarships in each Department of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A. Mears.....	Head Master.
Deo Pershad	2nd English Master.
Ramvullubh	3rd ditto.

Gunesh Shastree ..... Head Pandit.
Abdool Haziz Khan ..... Head Moulvie.

With two Junior English teachers, five Pandits, and four Moulvies.

Calcutta Mudrussah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It was originally founded by Mr. Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling the Mahomedans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and sciences as would qualify them for the public service, chiefly in the Judicial Department, and was endowed with a zemindaree yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000, which was in July 1819 commuted to a fixed yearly charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1829 an English Department was organized. It was at first composed entirely of scholars on the Mudrussah foundation, but was shortly after thrown open to Mahomedans of all classes.

In 1849 an Anglo-Arabic class was added to the Arabic Department, for the purpose of instructing, in the English language, such Arabic students as would avail themselves of such instruction.

In 1854 the Anglo-Arabic and the English Departments were closed, and in their stead the Anglo-Persian Department was formed on such a scale as to enable the students to compete for the junior English Scholarship Examination (the present University Entrance standard); and the system of education in the Arabic Department was altered, *viz.*, the teaching of the Arabic

sciences was discontinued, the subjects chiefly taught being the Arabic language and literature and Mahomedan Law.

Since 1863, a College class has been added to the Arabic Department, to enable students of the Anglo-Persian Department passing the Entrance Examination, and electing to join the Arabic Department to continue their English studies with a view to appear at the higher University Examinations.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand, four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of foundationers (80), boarders (80), and day scholars (about 30). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on prize day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

Instructive Staff.

Mr. J. W. H. Stobart, B.A. ... Principal.
„ W. A. Robinson ..... Vice-Principal.

Cuttack High School.

Affiliated, 1868.

This school is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee consisting of the Government officials and respectable zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a zillah school in 1841, and raised to a High School in 1868. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ..... Babu Chundy Churn Banerjee.
2nd ditto and Law Lecturer ... „ Rajkristo Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
3rd Master ..... Babu Obinash Chunder Chatterjee, B.A.
4th ditto ..... „ Hurribullab Maitri, B.A.
Head Pandit ... „ Ram Prasunna Mookerjee.
Six Assistant English Teachers and two Pandits.

Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school in the year 1836. In January 1869 it was converted to a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Isvar Chandra Basu, Head Master.

Babu Baikuntha Nàth Rày, B.A., 2nd Master.
„ Girindra Mohan Chakravarti, M.A., B.L., Law Lecturer.
„ Pyàrimohan Bhattacharya, Senior Pandit.
Mr. William Dutt, Head Master, School Department.
And seven other Masters and a Pandit.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The course of study ranges from the subjects for Entrance in the University of Calcutta down to the first elements of education. The school is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* the Secretary. The fees are Rs. 30 per month for boarders, and Rs. 5 for day-scholars.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	... J. Wells, M.A.
First Assistant	...	...	... J. Browne.
Second Assistant	...	...	... A. E. Scott.

And two Junior Masters and a Moonshee.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This school was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purchase being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the school a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150, 100, respectively. The school is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.	...	Head Master.
„ T. A. Rambart ...	...	Second Master.
Mr. W. Sconce, B.A.	...	Assistant Master.
„ H. Allen... ...	...	Ditto ditto
„ F. C. Schurr ...	...	Ditto ditto.
„ C. Lockinton ...	...	Ditto ditto.

London Mission High School, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This school was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of pupils.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Arabic Persian, Hindi, and Urdu.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the school with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the school awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

Instructive Staff.

Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B. (London), Principal.
„ John Hewlett, B.A. (Lond.)
„ Kashi Nath Dutt.
Baboo Chatkan Lal.
Nine Teachers of English.
Three Pandits.
Two Moulvies.
Three Moonshees.
Three Hindi Teachers.

Graduates.

Honors in Law.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasvihári	...	...	1871 Ditto.

B.L.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Bari	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
Ádya, Asútosh	...	...	1869 Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali	...	...	1869 Ditto.
Bágchi, Durgánáth	...	...	1869 Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra	...	...	1869 Dacca College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra		...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Avináschandra		...	1868 Ditto.
„ Bámácharan		...	1866 Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra		...	1863 Ditto.
„ Gopinath		...	1864 Ditto.
„ Gurudás		...	1866 Ditto.
„ Haricharan		...	1870 Ditto.
„ Hemchandra		...	1866 Ditto.
„ Indranath		...	1871 Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra		...	1870 Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra		...	1868 Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra		...	1870 Patna College.
„ Kálicharan		...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Karunámay		...	1869 Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth		...	1869 Ditto.
„ Navinchandra		...	1870 Patna College.
„ Nilmadav		...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Paresnáth		...	1864 Ditto.
„ Pramadácharan		...	1869 Ditto.
„ Pramathanáth		...	1867 Ditto.
„ Priyanáth		...	1870 Ditto.
„ Rámlál ...		...	1869 Ditto.
„ Revatichandra		...	1871 Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra	..	1869	Presidency College
„ Sásibhushan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Satyadayál	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Sivnáth...	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Tárápada	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Táráprasannna	...	1870	Presidency College.
Banerjea, P. N. ...	...	1869	Ditto.
Bardan, Moninimohan ...	...	1866	Ditto.
Basák, Govindachandra ...	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Jagatdurlabh ...	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Rohinikumár ...	...	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumár ...	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Amarnáth ...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Amvikácharan ...	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Basantakumár ...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Biháriláł	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinkrishna ...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Birajaprasád ...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Chandranáth ...	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Dakshináprasád ...	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Devendralal ...	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Devendranáráyan ...	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Dinanáth	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra ...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Harivallabh ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jogendranáth (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogendranáth ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kálikumár ...	...	1870	Berhampore College
„ Karunádás ...	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari ...	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranáth ...	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Mahitchandra ...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuránáth ...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nepálchandra ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nimáichandra ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumár ...	...	1862	Ditto.

Basu, Rajaninath	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Rájendrakumár	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1870 Hooghly College.
„ Syámkisor	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Udaychandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
Bhanja, Kalidás	...	...	1870 Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanáth	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	...	...	1864 Ditto.
Bhattácháryya, Dwarikánáth		...	1868 Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath		...	1871 Patna College.
„ Haranáth	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth	...	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
„ Krishnakamal		...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath		...	1871 Ditto.
„ Tarinikánta		...	1868 Ditto.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya		...	1869 Ditto.
Bhupsen Sing	...	...	1871 Ditto.
Bisi, Kesavnáth	...	...	1867 Ditto.
Biswás, Rudrakánta	...	...	1866 Ditto.
Chakravarti, Chandramohan		...	1872 Patna College.
„ Girindramohan		...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Grishchandra		...	1865 Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra		...	1871 Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	...	1871 Dacca College.
„ Harimohan	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Isánchandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra		...	1863 Ditto.
„ Syámácharan		...	1866 Ditto.
„ Syamaldás	...	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Syámámohan		...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Táránáth	...	...	1870 Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranáth	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Jogneswar	...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath		...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Amarendranath		...	1868 Ditto.
„ Amritalál		...	1862 Ditto.

Chattopádhyay, Bankimchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Bhagavánchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipradás ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bireswar ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Girischandra (No. 2)		1868	Ditto.
„ Harakrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunáth	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Kalidhan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Káliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Pitámvar	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Pratápchandra	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Pratulchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Srigopal	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Umákánta	...	1868	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Binadvihári ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jogendranáth ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Narendranath ...	...	1871	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Rajanikánta ...	...	1872	Dacca College.
Dás, Baikunthanath ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumár ...	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Dinanáth ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gorachand ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra ...	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Hariprasad ...	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Harischandra ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemnath ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Ishwarchandra ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jadunáth ...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra ...	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra ...	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Lakshminárayan ...	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan ...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nilmani ...	...	1868	Ditto.

Das Párvaticharan	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Sarvananda	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Táráprasanna	...	...	1863 Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Balákchánd	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Benimádhav	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Bhavánicharan	...	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Bhavánicharan	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Bipinvihári	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Cháruchandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Kálikádás	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Lálgopál	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Narasinha	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Priyanath (No. 2)	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Rámgopál	...	...	1869 Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Táraknáth	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Umácharan	...	...	1868 Ditto.
De, Amritalál	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Dulálchandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Gaurisankar	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra	...	...	1860 Ditto.
„ Krishnadás	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Rájmohan	...	...	1870 Dacca College
„ Sambhuchandra	...	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Dev, Upendrachandra	...	...	1871 Ditto.
Dhar, Dinanath	...	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Kálináth	...	...	1870 Dacca College.
„ Syámchánd	...	...	1868 Hooghly College.
Gangopadhyáy, Jagavandhu		...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra		...	1861 Ditto.
„ Ravichandra		...	1864 Ditto.
Ghosh, Aghornáth	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Amvikacharan	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Anantaram	...	...	1864 Ditto.

Ghosh, Atulvihári	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Devendrachandra	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna	...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Jaygopal	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	...	1871 Berhampore College.
„ Kshetrachandra	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Mahimáchandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Rásvihári	...	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Tárinicharan	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Umeshchandra	...	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshál, Gopalchandra	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
Goswámi, Heramvalál	...	...	1865 Ditto.
Guha, Piyárilál	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Piyárimohan	...	...	1871 Dacca College.
Gui, Sivchandra	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
Gupta, Jagadiswar	...	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Rámgati	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
Haldar, Brajalál	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Matilál	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Rámchandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Syámlál	...	...	1870 Ditto.
Jordar, Mahimáchandra	...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
Khán, Rámdurllabh	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
Láhuri, Rameschandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
Mahomed Wajed	...	...	1871 Ditto.
Maitra, Radhagowinda	...	...	1860 Ditto.
Majumdár, Jagatdurllabh		...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra		...	1870 Ditto.
„ Kedárnáth	...	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Pratápchandra		...	1869 Ditto.
„ Syámácharan	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Atulcharan	...	...	1866 Ditto.
Balarám	...	...	1866 Ditto.
Bihárilál	...	...	1869 Hooghly College.

Mallik, Srikánta	...	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra	...	...	1866 Ditto.
Mendies, H.	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Mitra, Avináschandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Benimádhav	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Binadvihári	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Dwárikánáth	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Jadunáth	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
„ Mahendrachandra		..	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Mahendralal	...	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Narasinhachandra	...	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Rádhikácharan	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Rámcharan	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra	...	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Tárávilás	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Upendranáth	...	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Upendranáth	..	...	1870 Ditto.
Mukhopadhyáy, Asutosh	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Bechárám		...	1869 Ditto.
„ Biháriláł		...	1871 Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari		...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
„ Bipradás		...	1869 Ditto.
„ Durgadás		...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Girischandra		...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Gopálchandra		...	1869 Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra		...	1872 Ditto.
„ Gopállál		...	1871 Ditto.
„ Gopimohan		...	1870 Ditto.
„ Haragovinda		...	1867 Ditto.
„ Hariprasanna		...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
„ Jadunáth		...	1862 Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay,	Jánakináth ...	1867	Presidency College.
„	Jogneswar ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Kailáschandra ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Káliprasanna ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Kánáilál ...	1867	Ditto.
„	Kapáliprasanna ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Krishnamohan ...	1863	Ditto.
„	Kshetraprasád ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Navinkisan ...	1862	Ditto.
„	Navinkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
„	Nilámvar ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Nilmani	1869	Ditto.
„	Nivaranchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
„	Nrisinhachandra ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Piyárimohan ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Rájkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
„	Rájmohan ...	1865	Ditto.
„	Rámlál	1865	Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Sitánáth... ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Srikrishna ...	1871	Ditto.
„	Taraprasanna ...	1861	Ditto.
„	Umákáli... ...	1872	Ditto.
Nag,	Kunjavihári	1870	Ditto.
„	Sambhuchandra	1868	Dacca College.
Nandan,	Hemchandra	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi,	Ramánáth	1862	Ditto.
Obeyd-al-Rahman	... ...	1869	Berhampore College.
Páin,	Chandrakanta	1872	Kishnaghur College.
Pál,	Amritalál	1868	Presidency College.
„	Baikunthanáth	1862	Ditto.
„	Kártikchandra	1869	Hooghly College.
„	Srináth	1869	Ditto.
Palit,	Táraknáth	1868	Presidency College.
Páthak,	Rámratan	1870	Berhampore College.
Ráy,	Báránasi	1870	Presidency College.
„	Benimádhav	1867	Ditto.
„	Chandrakumár	1870	Ditto.
„	Dhaneschandra	1868	Patna College.
„	Dineschandra	1867	Presidency College.

Ráy, Harinárayan	...	...	1865 Presidency College.
,, Káliprasanna	...	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Kesavchandra	...	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Kisarimohan	...	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Krishnanáth	...	...	1868 Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranáth	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
,, Nagendranáth	...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
,, Nilmádhav	...	...	1870 Patna College.
,, Piyárilál ...	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Prasannachandra	...	...	1866 Ditto.
,, Prasannakumár	...	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Rájchandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Sudhansubhushan	...	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Syámchánd	...	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Ráychaudhuri, Kshetramohan		...	1868 Presidency College.
,, Matilál	...	...	1869 Ditto.
Sahây, Rághuvansa	...	...	1870 Ditto.
Sámanta, Nilmadhav	...	...	1868 Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	...	...	1867 Ditto.
Sányál, Rámlál	...	...	1871 Ditto.
Sarkár, Akshaychandra	...	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Kisarilál	...	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	...	...	1868 Berhampore College.
,, Matilál	...	...	1865 Presidency College.
,, Pareschandra	...	...	1867 Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	...	1862 Ditto.
Sen, Akhilchandra	...	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath	...	...	1864 Ditto.
,, Baradágovinda	...	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Chandramohan	...	...	1868 Dacca College.
,, Dinavandhu	...	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Guruprasád	...	...	1865 Presidency College.
,, Kamalákánta	...	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Kamalákánta (No. 2)		...	1869 Ditto.
,, Kásikánta	...	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Prasannakumár	...	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Rádhákrishna	...	...	1866 Ditto.
,, Rájkisan	...	...	1867 Ditto.
,, Sáradáprasád	...	...	1870 Ditto.

Sen, Sasibhushan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Satyakinkar	...	1870	Ditto.
Set, Rájendranáth	...	1871	Ditto.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendralál	...	1863	Ditto.
Sing, Budhsen	...	1868	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopál	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Ramáprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Suryyanáráyan	...	1861	Ditto.
Som, Baradáprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Brajavihári	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Devendralál	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867	Ditto.
Younan, E.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Mahammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1873.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Nath, Harihar	...	Patna College.
Chakravarti, Ramgopal	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalinath	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In order of Merit.

Currie, F.	...	Presidency College.
Masanta, Parvaticharan	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Upendranarayan	...	Ditto.
Narayan, Sivpratap	...	Patna College.
Sarkar, Golapchandra	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Sirischandra	...	Ditto.
Sahay, Jadunath	...	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra ...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kantichandra ...	Ditto.
Bose, Upendranath	Ditto.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
Ray, Chandrakumar	Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Syamacharan ...	Patna College.
Ghoṣh, Iswarchandra	Dacca College.
Majumdar, Chandramohan ...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Binadvihari ...	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 2)	Kishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeshchandra ...	Ditto.
Basu, Durgaram	Presidency College.
Sen, Dinanath	Gowhatty High School.
Sarkar, Surendranath	Presidency College.
Sen, Lalgopal	Kishnaghur College.
,, Akshaykumar	Hooghly College.
De, Gaurcharan	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Ramdhan ...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kesavkumar	Kishnaghur College.
Nandi, Ramanchandra	Presidency College.
Mallik, Lalitmadhav	Ditto.
Sarvadhikari, Rajkumar	Canning College, Lucknow.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra ...	Kishnaghur College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan ...	Presidency College.
Basu, Girischandra	Ditto.
Ghosh, Amritalal	Ditto.
Sen, Haricharan	Ditto.
Mitra, Bipinvihari	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Islam, Serajal	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Atulchandra ...	Presidency College.
Sen, Durgacharan	Ditto.
Datta, Baidyanath	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Maheschandra ...	Patna College.
Das, Bhairavchandra	Presidency College.
Datta, Priyanath	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kshetramohan ...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Dinanath	Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Saradacharan	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar ...	Patna College.

Basu, Pratapchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Datta, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Janakinath	...	Ditto.
Nág, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Jogendrachandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
De, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	Kishnaghur College.
De, Govindachandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Kirtichandra	...	Patna College.
Datta, Bharatchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Umeschandra	...	Hooghly College.
Nág, Jagatvandhu	...	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Tarinicharan	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Purnachandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Nolininath	...	Hooghly College.
Guha, Asminikumar	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Surendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
Ray, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
Ray Chaudhuri, Devendrakumar	...	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B.L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Amritalál	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmádhav	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Dwárikánath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Kedárnáth	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilál	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto

Das, Kálimohan	...	..	1860	Presidency College.
Datta, Kedárnáth	...	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh ...	...	...	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas...	...	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kálicharan	...	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Prabháchandra	...	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Ratanlál...	...	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C. ...	...	...	1860	Ditto.
„ G. ...	...	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Srináth ...	...	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra		...	1860	Ditto.
„ Harihar ...		...	1858	Ditto.
„ Jadunáth		...	1862	Ditto.
„ Matilál ...		...	1860	Ditto.
Pálit, Anándagopál	...	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkár, Gopálchandra	...	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla Fyaz ...	...	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sivchandra	...	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	...	1873	Ditto.
Baksi, Kedárnath	...	...	1872	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharan		...	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan		...	1872	Ditto.
„ Binádvihári		...	1872	Ditto.
„ Girischandra		...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra		...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopálchandra		...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Gopálchandra, No. 1			1873	Ditto.
„ Jadunath		...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadupati		...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Kaliprasanna		...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kántichandra		...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáráyan...			1870	Berhampore College.
„ Panchkari		...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra		...	1873	Ditto.

Bandyopádhyáy, Sasibhushan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869	Ditto.
Barál, Navinchánd ...	...	1867	Ditto.
Bári, Fazlal	...	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Syamlal	...	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhayádás ...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Amarnáth	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Haramohan ...	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jagadischandra ...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Káliprasanna ...	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Radhamadhav ...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Trigunáprasanna ...	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath ...	...	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jnanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Cháki, Ramgopál ...	...	1866	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Chandrabhushan	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Dwarikánáth	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Madhavchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Syámácharan	...	1870	Presidency College.
Chánd, Parvatikumár ...	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar ...	...	1871	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Gaurisankar	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari	...	1873	Kishnaghur College
„ Napharchaudra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilkanta	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sáradáprasád	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	...	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Kálikrishna ...	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Prasannanath ...	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sirischandra ...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Syámápada ...	...	1871	Ditto.

Dán, Parmeswar	...	...	1872	Presidency College.
Dás, Bhairabchandra	...	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Harakumar	...	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	...	...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Párvaticharan	...	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rameswar ...	...	...	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgádás	...	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Govindachandra	...	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harisankar	...	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Radhakrishna	...	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Sambhunath	...	...	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	...	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra	...	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Krishnakisar	...	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Nandalal ...	...	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Nilmadhav ...	...	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Pratapchandra	...	...	1865	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh ...	...	...	1873	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer ...	...	...	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyáy, Bhuvanmohan		...	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Binadvihari		...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Binadvihari		...	1873	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan		...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	..	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Becharam	...	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	...	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Biháriláł	...	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Chandrakánta	...	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Durgádás	...	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Ganeschandra	...	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kedárnáth	...	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,, Mahendralal	...	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Mahendranath	...	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Nilmádhav	...	...	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Raicharan	...	...	1872	Hooghly College.

Ghosh, Syámácharan	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Táráprasanna	...	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	...	1872 Ditto.
Ghoshál, Kálicharan	...	...	1866 Ditto.
Golam Asdaq ...	...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
Guha, Gangádás	...	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Kalisankar	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	...	...	1873 Patna College.
Háldár, Bireswar	...	...	1866 Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	...	...	1873 Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C. ...	...	...	1866 Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	...	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	...	1873 Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	...	1872 Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan	...	...	1873 Berhampore College.
„ Haricharan	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Harivallabh	...	...	1873 Cuttack High School.
Majila, Sastidas ..	...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
Majumdár, Gangádhar	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra		...	1872 Berhampore College.
„ Mahimachandra		...	1873 Queen'sColl.,Benares.
„ Ramdayal ...		...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Sarveswar ...		...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Upendranarayan		...	1872 Ditto.
Mallik, Akshaykumár	...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Nityagopál	...	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Priyanáth	...	...	1869 Ditto.
Masánta, Parvaticharan	...	...	1872 Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Bhavanicharan ,	...	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Bisvambhar	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kántichandra	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Saradacharan	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	...	1873 Kishnaghur College.
„ Trailokyanáth	...	...	1871 Presidency College.
Moses, C. O. ...	...	...	1873 Ditto.
Mukhopadhyáy, Avinaschandra		...	1872 Ditto.

Mukhopadhyáy, Bhuvanmohan	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1873 Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Govindadev	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Kanailal ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Kuladáprasád	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth	...	1871 Berhampore College.
„ Saradaprasad, No. 2		1873 Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867 Ditta.
Munsi, Rámgopál ...	...	1867 Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath... ...	...	1873 Patna College.
Niogi, Nilkamal ...	...	1869 Dacca College.
Páin, Nandadulal ...	....	1873 Presidency College.
Patranavis, Baneswar ...	...	1873 Dacca College.
Prannath, Pandit ...	. .	1873 Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Rakshit, Govindachandra...	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Govindakisar ...	...	1873 Dacca College.
Ray, Brajanath	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Dinavandhu ...	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Girischandra ...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Jogendranáth ...	...	1871 Berhampore College.
„ Pratapchandra ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Sudhansubhushan ...	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Syámácharan ...	...	1872 Dacca College.
Ráychaudhuri, Rámchandra	...	1872 Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	...	1873 Ditto.
Rooke, H.	...	1867 Ditto.
Sahây, Sivsankar ...	...	1870 Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
Sanwal, Sinha	...	1873 Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sányál, Digámvar ...	...	1870 Berhampore College.
Sarkár, Jadavchandra ...	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath ...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra ...	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Maheschandra ...	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra ...	...	1872 Berhampore College.
„ Taraknath ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
Sen, Banavarilal ...	...	1872 Ditto.

Sen, Bhuvanmohan	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Gurudas ...	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Harischandra	. .	...	1871 Dacca College.
„ Jadunandan	...	...	1872 Berhampore College.
„ Káiláschandra	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Káiláschandra	...	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Kalicharan ...	...	...	1873. Ditto.
„ Kánáilal ...	...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Nalitchandra	...	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	...	1873 Dacca College.
„ Sáradáprasad	...	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
Sil, Gopállál ...	...	...	1869 Presidency College.
Sinha, Isánchandra	...	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Khirodnath	...	...	1873 Presidency College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L.L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilál ...	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmádhav	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Kalidás	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Manulál ...	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Dás, Durgámohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Gangopádhyáy, Kshetramohan	...	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakáli	...	1861	Ditto.
Majumdár, Sivchandra	...	1863	Ditto.

Mukhopádhyáy, Atulchandra	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nilmádhav	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramathanáth	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Rámchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Ráy, Jadunáth	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Krishnadayál ...	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mritunjay	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmádhav	...	1861	Ditto.
Síl, Ramánáth	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Tulsidás	...	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF RS. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranáth ...	...	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikunthanáth ...	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Guruprasád ...	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás...	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rásvihári ...	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan	..	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyay, Sivchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Cháruchandra ...	...	1870	Presidency College.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Patna College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B.C.E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bremner, A. G. ...	...	1872	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Sátkari ...	...	1864	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amvikácharan	...	1864	Ditto.
Majumdar, Rámratan ...	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Mádhavchandra ...	...	1869	Ditto.

Rees, J. C.	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Kalipada	1869	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Atkinson, A. D....	1865	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhya, Háránchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kántichandra ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Priyanáth ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rájkrishna ...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Basu, Bhuvanmohan	1867	Presidency College.
Chandra, Mahendralál	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kálisankur ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mathuránáth ...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Rakhaldas ...	1871	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Amritalál	1867	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihári	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
Dániári, Prasannakumár	1869	Presidency College.
Dás, Bholánáth	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Kedárnáth	1864	Ditto.
De, Baikunthanáth	1861	Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra	1861	Ditto.
„ Matilál	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kshetranáth	1867	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Umeschandra	1861	Ditto.
Kumár, Rájkrishna	1864	Ditto.
Lackersteen, M. R.	1867	Presidency College.
Mitra, Asutosh	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Párvaticharan	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghornath ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Anádináth ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Binadchánd ...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.

Mukhopádhyáy, Jogendranáth	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Rámkrishna	...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
Pandit, Suryyakumár ...	...	1862	Ditto.
Patnáek, Sudámchandra ...	...	1869	Presidency College.
Ráy, Dhaneschandra ...	...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Gyánchandra ...	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Purnachandra ...	...	1865	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Sinha, Udaynáráyan ...	...	1869	Presidency College.

1872.

B.C.E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bremner, A. G. ... ... Presidency College.

L.C.E.

FIRST DIVISION.

Chaudhuri, Kirtichandra ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Chandramohan ...	...		Presidency College.
Milne, W. P.	...		Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...		Ditto.
Swinden, J. R. ...	...		Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...		Ditto.
Pál, Prasannakumár ...	...		Ditto.

Gold medals to the value of Rs. 100 *each, awarded at the L.C.E. Examination.*

Sen, Dinanáth	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Majumdár, Rámratán ..	...	1862	Ditto.

Graduates.

ARTS.

Honors in Arts.

1865.

Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilámvar, Sanskrit College.	.....	.....

Hebrew.

Blochmann, H.	.....	.....

History.

.....	Sandel, Manilál, Dov. Coll.	.....
.....	Sing, Chandranáráyan, Presy. Coll.	.....
.....	Mitra, Mahendralál, Ditto.	.....

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

.....	.....	Som, Joygovinda, Cal. F. C. Inst.

Mathematics.

Bandyopádhyáy Gurudás, Presy. College.	Dás, Lakshmináráyan, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Atulchandra, Presy. Coll.

Natural and Physical Science.

Ráy Prasannachandra, Presy. Coll.	.....	.....

1866.

English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Ghosh, Ráshvihárí, Presy Coll.	.....	Mukhopádhyáy, Kapáliprasanna, Presidency College.

History.

Basu, Chandranáth, Presy. Coll.	Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan, Presy. Coll. Chandra, Jogeswar, Presy. Coll.	De, Benimadhav, Presy. Coll.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Bandyopádháy, Kalíchadran, Calcutta F. C. Inst.	Ghosh, Govinchandra, Presy. Coll. Mukhopádhyáy, Niváranchandra, do.	Chattopadhyáy, Umákanta, Presy. College.

Mathematics.

.....	Bhattacharyya, Dwárikánáth, Teacher.	.....

In Natural and Physical Science.

Gupta, Kalipada, Medical College.	.. ...	.....

1867.

English.

Mukhopádhyáy, Asutosh, Presy. Coll.	.....	.....

Sanskrit.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilmani, Sanskrit College.	Mukhopádhyáy, Krisinhachandra, Sanskrit College.	.....

History.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan, Presy. College.	Sarkár Kisarílál, Presy. College.	Háldár, Rámchandra, Presy. Coll.
.....	Basu, Karunádás, Ditto.	Sen, Prasannakumár, Ditto.
.....	.....	Ráy, Kálíprasanna, Ditto.
.....	.....	Mukhopádhyáy, Bechárám, Ditto.
	.....	Bhattácharyya, Táriníkánta, Ditto.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Mukhopádhyáy, Rájkrishna, Presy. College.	Ghosh, Dhankrishna, Cal F. C. Instn.	Sen, Kásikánta, Presy. College.
	Síl, Jadavchandra, Presy. College.	.....

Mathematics.

De, Gaurisankar, Presy. College.	Biswás, Piyárimohan, Dacca College.	Ghosh, Harichaitanya, Dacca Coll.

1868.

English.

.....	Bandyopádhyáy, Saratchandra, Presy. Coll.	Basu, Jogendranáth, Presy. Coll.

Sanskrit.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
.....	.....	Chattopádhyáy, Harikrishna, Sanskrit College.

History.

.....	Mukhopádhyáy, Gopálchandra, Presidency College.	Bandyopádhyáy, Táráprasanna, Presidency College.
.....	Amír Ali, Hooghly College.	.....

Mathematics.

Basu, Anandamohan, Presy. Coll.	.....	Mitra, Rámcharan, Presy. College.
.....	.....	Ráychaudhuri, Matilál, ditto.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Datta, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.	De, Krishnadás, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.	Basu, Trailokyanáth, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
.....	.....	Chattopádhyáy, Napharchandra, Hooghly College.

1869.

English.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
.....	Sen, Krishnavihári, Presy. Coll.	.....
.....	Chaudhuri, Jogendranáth, Ditto.	.....
.....	Sen, Jaykrishna, Ditto.	.....
.....	Datta, Mahendranáth Ditto.	.....

History.

.....	Ghosh, Kshetrachandra, Presy. Coll.	.....
.....	Bhanja, Kálidás, Ditto.	.....

Mathematics.

....	Ráy, Chandrakumár, Presy. Coll.	Chattopádhyáy, Mathuránáth, Dacca College.
.. ...		Dás Baikunthanáth, Ditto.
.....		Basák, Jagatdurlabh, Presy. Coll.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Datta, Jagatvandu, Presy. Coll.	Dev, Upendrachandra, Presy. Coll.	Sáhá, Gopálchandra, Presy. Coll.
.. ...	Bandyopadhyáy, Kailáschandra, Patna Coll.	Bhattácharyya, Haranáth, General Assembly's Institution.

1870.

English.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
.....	Mitra, Kártikchandra, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Akhilcharan, Presy. Coll.
.....	Bandyopádhyáy, Sivnáth, Ditto.	Datta, Bhavánicharan, Ditto.
.....	Mitra, Sáradácharan, Ditto.	.....

History.

.....	Sarkár, Sasibhushan, Kish. Coll.	Majundár, Upendranáráyan, Presy. College.
.....	Chattopádhyáy, Srigopál, Ditto.	Set, Rájendranáth, Presy. Coll.
.....	Basu, Trailokyánáth, Presy. Coll.	.....
.....	Mukhopádhyáy, Hariprasanna, Krish. Coll.	.....
.....	Chakravarti, Gopálchandra, Cathedral Miss. Coll.	.....

Mathematics.

.....	.....	Misra, Lakshmisankar, Q. C., Ben.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

.....	Basu, Mahitchandra, Presy. Coll.	Ghosh, Rájendranáth, Presy. Coll.
.....	Dás, Lálmohan, Ditto.	Mitra, Mahendrachandra, Hooghly
.....	Basu, Rajaninath, Ditto.	..... [College.

Natural and Physical Science.

E. Younan, St. Xavier's College.	.....	.....

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Sirischandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranáth	...	Ditto.
Majumdár, Chandramohan	...	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyáy, Nilratna	...	Hooghly College.
,, .Binadvihári	...	Presidency College.
Achárryya, Bálkrishna	...	Queen's College, Benares.

CLASS III.

Mukhopádhyay, Umácharan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Kánáilál	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Priynáth	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Datta, Jánakináth	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkár, Golápchandra	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnáth	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan	...	Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Parámánik, Jasadánandan	...	Kishnaghur College.

CLASS II.

Másánta, Párvaticharan	...	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Jogeschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanáth	...	Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ráy, Bámacharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class III.

Mukhopádhyáy, Girijábhushan	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Devendranáth	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Rádhánáth	...	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class III.

Bhattácháryya, Jogendranáth	...	Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Hukum Chand	...	Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Class II.

Basu, Ishánchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Rámgopal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Jogendranath	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Sarkar, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjavihari	...	Ditto.

Class III.

Datta, Baishnavcharan	... ...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Balaichand	... ...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... ...	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Adyanath	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Sivnath	... ...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Mitra, Haricharan	... ...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birájkrishna	... ...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mukhopádhyáy, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Baidynath	... ...	Kishnaghur College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Ghosh, Jogendranath	... ...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class III.

Chaudhuri, Gyanchandra	...	Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhusan	... ...	Hooghly College.
Madangopal ...	... ...	Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Dás, Bipinvihari .. .. Presidency College.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna ... ... Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada ... ... Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Haridás ... ... Ditto.
De, Lalvihari ... ... Cal. F. C. Instn.
Ray, Saradaprasanna ... ... Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra ... ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopádhyáy, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath .. .. Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhusan ... ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batekrishna ... ... Presidency College.
„ Amvika Charan ... ... Ditto.

M.A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy,	Avinaschandra	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Gangádhar	...	1871 Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„	Jogendranath	...	1872 Sanskrit College.
„	P. N. ...	...	1868 Doveton College.
„	Ramlál ...	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Syámácharan	...	1871 Patna College.
Basu,	Basantakumár	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Jogendrachandra	...	1873 Ditto.
„	Prasannakumar	...	1863 Ditto.
Bhattácháryya,	Adityárám	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„	Mahendranáth	...	1869 Presidency College.

Chakravarti, Táránáth ...	..	1869 Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Bireswar ...	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1867 Teacher.
„ Pratulchandra	...	1869 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1870 Presidency College.
Das, Madhusudan ...	...	1873 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Datta, Bharatchandra ...	...	1871 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Ishanchandra ...	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra ...	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
De, Nandalal	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Parnachandra ...	...	1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Ghoshál, Saratkumár ...	...	1873 Presidency College.
Gui, Sivchandra ...	...	1867 Teacher.
Hanumanprasad ...	...	1873 Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Láhá, Jagavandhu ...	...	1870 Dacca College.
Lorimer, George ...	...	1870 Teacher.
Majumdar, Anandanath ...	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Mitra, Bireswar	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth ...	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	...	1863 Ditto.
Mukopádhyáy, Avináschandra	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Biháriláł ...	...	1870 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jogneswar	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Piyárimohan	...	1865 Ditto.
Nág, Sambhuchandra ...	...	1866 Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramánáth ...	...	1863 Presidency College.
Pái Bholánáth	...	1867 Teacher.
Sányál, Umeshchandra ...	...	1870 Queen's Coll., Benares
Sen, Akhilchandra ...	...	1866 Dacca College.
„ Guruprasád ...	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Krishnakumar ...	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Srirám	..	1872 Delhi College.
Twidale, G. A.		1867 Doveton College.

B.A.

Abdool Bari, B. L. ...	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Achárvya Bálkrishna ...	..	1870 Queen's Coll., Benares.

Ádya, Ásutosh, B.L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
Ahmed	...	1861 Presidency College.
Ahmed, Hamid-ud-din	...	1868 Teacher.
Amir Ali, B.L.	...	1867 Hooghly College.
Atmárám	...	1865 Agra College.
Atmárám Mahta	...	1872 Lahore College.
Bágchi, Annadaprasad	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
„ Durgánáth, B.L.	...	1865 Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra, B.L.	...	1867 Teacher.
„ Hiralál	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Baldeoprasad	..	1871 Agra College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avinásch (No. 1) B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Avinásch (No. 2) B.L.		1866 Ditto.
„ Bámácharan, B.L.	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra, B.L.	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Binadvihári, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Chandranáth	...	1870 Teacher!
„ Gangadhar	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 2) B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Gupinath, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Gurudas, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Haricharan, B.L.	...	1864 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1859 Presidency College.
„ Indranáth, B.L.	...	1869 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jádavchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Medical College.
„ Jadunath	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jagatchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Jogendranáth	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„ Kailáschandra, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra, B.L.	...	1868 Patna College.
„ Kálicharan, B.L.	...	1865 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kantichandra, B.L.	...	1871 Teacher.
„ Karunámay, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Maheschandra, B.L.	1872	Patna College.
„ Navinchandra, B.L. ...	1869	Ditto.
„ Nilmádhav, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Nilratna ...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Pánchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Paresnáth, B.L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ P. N., B.L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
„ Pramadácharan, B.L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Pramathanáth, B.L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Priyanáth, B.L. ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Rámlál, B.L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Rámmohan ...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Rámnarayan ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Revatichandra, B.L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra, B L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Satyadayál, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Siddheswar ...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Sivchandra, B.L. ...	1868	Patna College.
„ Sivnáth, B.L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ S. N. ...	1868	Doveton College.
„ Syámácharan, B.L. ...	1870	Patna College.
„ Tárápada, B.L. ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Táráprasanna, B.L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
Barat, Chaitanyaprasad ...	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B.L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
Baruá, Ánandarám ...	1869	Presidency College.
Basák Govindáchandra, B.L. ...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Govindáchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B.L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rághánáth ...	1861	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rahinikumar ...	1864	Dacca College.
„ Rasamay ...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„ Amarnáth, B.L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Amvikácharan, B.L. ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ánandamohan ...	1867	Ditto.
„ Asutosh ...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.

Basu,	Atulchandra	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Baidyanáth	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
,,	Basantakumár, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Bihárilál, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Bijaykrishna, B.L.	...	1870 Patna College.
,,	Binadvihari	...	1872 Gl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,,	Bipinkrishna, B.L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Bipinvihári	...	1870 Hooghly College.
,,	Birajáprasád, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
,,	Chandranáth, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Dakhinaprasád, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,,	Devendralál, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,,	Devendranáráyan	...	1860 Ditto.
,,	Dinanáth, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Durgákumár	...	1868 Teacher.
,,	Durgárám, B.L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B.L.	..	1870 Ditto.
,,	Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Harivallabh, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra	...	1872 Gl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,,	Ishánchandra	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Jadunáth	...	1858 Ditto.
,,	Jagadischandra	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Jogendrachandra, B.L.	...	1872 Teacher.
,,	Jogendranáth (No. 2), B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
,,	Jogendranáth, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Jogeschandra	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Kálikumár, B.L.	...	1869 Berhampore College.
,,	Karunádás, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Kesavkumar, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,,	Kshetramohan	...	1860 Civil Eng. College.
,,	Kshetramohan, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Kunjavihári, B.L.	...	1869 Gl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,,	Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
,,	Mahitchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Manmathakumar	...	1872 Ditto.
,,	Mathuránáth, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Nepálchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Nimáichandra, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.

Basu, Prasannakumâr, B.L.	1861	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Pratapchandra, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Rajanináth, B.L.	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajendrakumár, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rákhálchandra, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Rámeswar	1866	Ditto.
„ Rámkamal	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, No. 1	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	1872	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Sitalnáth	1867	Presidency College.
„ Syámkisar, B.L.	1868	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanáth, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Trailokyanáth, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ Udaychandra, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranáth, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
Bhanja, Kálidás, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanáth, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
Bhárapprasád	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchándra, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
Bhattácháryya, Adityarám	1869	Queen'sColl.,Benares
„ Dwárikánáth, B.L.	1869	Patna College.
„ Dwárikánáth, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Gnánchandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Haranáth, B.L.	1868	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	1867	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jivánanda	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Jogendranath	1871	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakamal, B.L.	1860	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	1866	Presidency College
„ Mahendranáth	1870	Ditto.
„ Náráyanchandra	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Radhákisan	1871	Cathedral Missn.Coll
„ Sivnáth	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Tárinikánta, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesavnáth, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
Biswás, Piyárimohan	1866	Dacca College.

Biswas, Rudrakánta, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H.	...	1865	Profr., Doveton Coll.
„ T.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Brito, Christopher	...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colom.
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Girindramohan, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Harachandra	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan, B.L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Harimohan, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Isánchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Iswarchandra, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1871	Queen'sColl., Benares.
„ Ramgopál, B.L.	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Ságarchandra	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Syámácharan, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Syámaldás, B.L.	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Syámámohan, B.L.	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Táránáth, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chánd, Ságar	...	1864	Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranáth, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jogneswarchandra, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth, B.L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Akshaykumár, B.L.	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Amarendranáth, B.L.		1867	Presidency College.
„ Amritalál, B.L.	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Amritalál	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Anukul	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Atulchandra, B.L	...	1870	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Avináschandra, B.L.		1866	Presidency College.
„ Bankimchandra, B.L.		1858	Ditto.
„ Bhagáwanchandra, B.L.		1866	Teacher.
„ Bipradás, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bireswár, B.L.	...	1869	Sanskrit College.
„ Girischandra, B.L.		1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Girischandra, B.L.		1867	Ditto.
„ Harikrishna, B.L	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	.	1865	Teacher.

Chattopádhyáy,	Jadunáth, B.L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
„	Jitendranáth ...	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Jogeschandra, B.L.	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„	Kálidhan, B.L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„	Kalináth ...	1867	Dacca College.
„	Káliprasanna B.L. .	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Kedarnáth ...	1871	Teacher.
„	Kirtichandra, B.L....	1872	Patna College.
„	Kisarimohan, B.L. .	1865	Doveton College.
„	Krishnachandra, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
„	Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
„	Mathuránáth ...	1868	Ditto.
„	Napharchandra ...	1867	Hooghly College.
„	Nilkanta ...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Nityagopal ...	1871	Ditto.
„	Pitámvar, B.L. ...	1868	Hooghly College.
„	Pratápchandra, B.L.	1859	Presidency College.
„	Pratulchandra, B.L.	1868	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„	Priyanáth ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Rajaníath ...	1862	Teacher.
„	Sajanikanta ...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Sáradáprasád ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Presidency College.
„	Shivchandra, B.L ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Srigopál, B.L. ...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„	Syámácharan ...	1866	Medical College.
„	Táráprasád ...	1869	Presidency College.
„	Umákánta, B.L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„	Umeschandra, B.L.	1869	Hooghly College.
„	Upendranath ...	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Apurvakrishna, B.L. ...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Binadvihári, B.L. ..	1868	Presidency College.
„	Girischandra, B.L. ...	1863	Ditto.
„	Gnánchandra ...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Jogendranáth, B.L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
„	Kálikrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
„	Kálimohan ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Narendranáth, B.L. ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Rajanikánta, B.L. ...	1870	Dacca College.

Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Sirischandra, B.L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chhedilál	...	1870 Bareilly College.
Cones, G. A.	...	1871 St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F., B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
Daem, Mohámmad	...	1865 Presidency College.
Dan, Parmeswar	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Dás, Baikunthanáth, B.L.	...	1868 Dacca College.
„ Bhairavchandra, B.L.	...	1871 Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Brajendramohan	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Chandrakumár, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Dámudar	...	1866 St. John's Coll., Agra.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gorácháud, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1868 Dacca College.
„ Hariprasád, B.L.	...	1869 Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Harischandra, Dás, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Hemnáth, B.L.	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Iswarchandra, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagatchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Kalikumár	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra Dás, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Lakshminárayan, B.L.	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Lálmohan, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870 L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Mahendranath	...	1872 Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Nandalal	...	1872 St. Xavier's College.
„ Nilmani, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Párvaticharan, B.L.	...	1867 Teacher.
„ Rameswar	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Sarvánanda, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Táráprasanna, B.L.	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Thákur	...	1868 Lahore Missn. Schl.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Aparnácharan	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Baidyanáth, B.L.	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Baishnavcharan	...	1871 Presidency College.

Datta, Baláichánd, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Baláichánd	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Benimádhav, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Bhavánicharan, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Bhavánicharan, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihári, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihári	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Cháruchandra, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Durgádás	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Harisankar	...	1868	Ex-St., Hooghly Coll.
„ Isánchandra, B.L.	...	1871	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Jagatvandhu, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Jánakináth, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Kálikádás, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Lálgopál, B.L.	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Narasinha, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Priyanáth, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Priyanáth, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Rámgopál, B.L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhusan, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhusan, B.L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Surendrakrishna, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Syámlál	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Táraknáth, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth, B.L.	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umácharan, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1867	Teacher. [now.
D'Cruz, J. A.	...	1871	Canning Coll., Luck-
„ L. W.	...	1865	Doveton College.
De, Amritalál, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Benimádhav	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Bhavánisankar	...	1871	Ditto. [now.
„ Brajendranáth	...	1872	Canning Coll., Luck-
„ Dhankrishna	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dulálchandra, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gaurcharan, B.L.	...	1872	Dacca College.

De, Gaurisankar, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1870	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Jádavchandra, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Krishnadás, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Krishnakisar	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Lalvihari	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Matilál	...	1864	Medical College.
„ Nandalál	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Nilmádhav	...	1872	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rájmohan, B.L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sivchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Dev, Bhutnath	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Gopendrakrishna	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Mádhavchandra	...	1865	Queen'sColl.,Benares.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kalináth, B.L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Nilmani	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Syámchand, B.L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Evans, R. W.	...	1861	Bishop's College
Fazlalkudir	...	1869	Presidency College.
Forbes, A. H.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Gangasaran	...	1871	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Binadvihári	...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagavandhu, B.L.	..	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.		1860	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Ravichandra, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan	...	1860	Ditto.
Ghosh, Agharnáth, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Amvikácharan, B.L.	...	1869	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Anantarám, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.

Ghosh,	Atalvihári, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Atulkrishna	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Avinaschandra	...	1863 Ditto.
„	Avinaschandra (No. 2)	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Avinaschandra	...	1872 Ditto.
„	Becháram	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Bhuvanmohan	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„	Birajkrishna, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Chandrakumár	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„	Chandramohan	...	1865 Medical College.
„	Devendrachandra B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Devendranáth, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Dhankrishna, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Durgánáráyan	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Gopálchandra	...	1871 L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„	Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Harichaitanya	...	1866 Dacca College.
„	Iswarchandra, B.L.	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Jadunáth	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Jaygopal, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„	Jogendranáth	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Kailaschandra	...	1870 Teacher.
„	Kshetrachandra, B.L.	..	1868 Presidency College.
„	Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Mahimchandra	..	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Nandalál, B.L.	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„	Prasannakumár	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„	Pratapchandra	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Priyanáth	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Raicharan	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„	Rajanikanta	...	1871 Dacca College.
„	Rájendranáth	...	1869 Presidency College.
„	Rámrup	...	1868 Queen'sColl., Benares.
„	Rámsákha	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„	Rasvihári, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Sasimohan	...	1872 Berhampore College.
„	Sirischandra	...	1859 Presidency College.
„	Sureschandra	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Tárinicharan, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.

Ghosh, Tárinicharan, B.L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Tárinikumár	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1868	Patna College.
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Saratkumár	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Tárápada	...	1872	Ditto.
Gomez, D.	...	1872	Bishop's College.
Goswámi, Heramvalál, B.L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Jádavchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Guha, Asminikumár, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumár	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Piyárilál, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Piyárimohan, B.L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
Guin, Sivchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Chandranáráyan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Jagadiswar, B.L.	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kálipada	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Kunjávihári	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahánanda	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Rádharaman	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rájendralál	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Rájnáráyan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Rámgati, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Haldár, Brajalál, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilál, B.L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Rámchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syámlál, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad	...	1872	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Haribarnath, B.L.	...	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
Hosen, Sáed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchánd	...	1871	Delhi College.
Islám, Sirájal, B.L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
Jordár, Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1872	Teacher.
Kar, Girischandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Umácharan	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Khan, Mahámmed Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.

Khan, Ramdurlabh, B.L.	...	1868 Teacher.
,, Ramgopál	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Kishenlál	...	1870 Bareilly College.
Láhá, Jagatvandhu	...	1868 Dacca College.
Láhiri, Jogendranáth	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Purnachandra,	...	1869 Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
,, Rameschandra, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W.M.	...	1859 Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	...	1868 Lahore Mission Schl.
Lorimer, G.A.	...	1869 Teacher.
Madangopál	...	1872 Delhi College.
Mahámed Wájed, B.L.	...	1869 Teacher.
Maitra, Harivallabh	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Rádhágovinda, B.L.	...	1859 Presidency College.
,, Syámácharan	...	1870 Ditto.
Majumdar, Anandanáth	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Bimálacharan	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Jagatdurlabh, B.L.	...	1865 Teacher.
,, Kailáschandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Kedárnáth	...	1862 Ditto.
,, Mahendrachandra	...	1872 Teacher.
,, Pratápchandra, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
,, Ramdurlabh	...	1872 Dacca College.
,, Rámratan	...	1861 Civil Eng. College.
,, Syámácharan, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
,, Upendranáráyan, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
Mal, Sanjhi	...	1868 Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,, Atulcharan, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
,, Balarám, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
,, Bihárilál, B.L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
,, Lalitmadhav, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,, Premchánd	...	1865 Ditto.
,, Srikánta, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
Másánta, Párvatichaṛán, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B.L.	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Mendes, H.E., B.L.	...	1866 Doveton College.
Misra, Lakshmisankár	...	1869 Queen'sColl.,Benares

Mitra, Akshaykumár	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Avináschandra, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Benimádhav	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bihárilál	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll
„ Binodvihári, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihári, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Bireswar	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Bisvambhar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Devendranáth	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dwárikánáth, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Gopállál	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Haricharan	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogeschandra, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kálikumár	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Madanmohan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendrachandra, B.L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendralál, B.L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1869	Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Manmohan	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Narasinghachandra, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nolininath, B.L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumár	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Prasannavadan	...	1865	Queen'sColl.,Benares
„ Priyanáth	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Purnachandra	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Rádhikacharan, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Rámcharan, B.L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B.L.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Sáradácharan, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Surendranáth	...	1872	CathedralMissn.Coll.
„ Syámácharan	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.

Mitra, Tárávilas, B.L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanáth (No. 1), B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,, Trailokyanáth (No. 2), B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1870 Teacher,
,, Upendranáth, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
,, Upendranáth, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Ádyanath	...	1871 Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
,, Ásutosh, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Avináschandra, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Bechárám, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
,, Bhavánicharan	...	1870 Teacher.
,, Bihárilál, B.L.	...	1869 Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
,, Bipinvihári, B.L.	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
,, Bipradás	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar, No. 2	...	1872 Presidency College.
,, Dinanath,	...	1863 Teacher.
,, Durgádás, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Gangáprasád	...	1861 Presidency College.
,, Girijábhushan	...	1870 Ditto.
,, Girindranáth	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
,, Girischandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Gopálchandra (No. 1) B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
,, Gopálchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Gopállál, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Gopimohan, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Govindadev	...	1871 Hooghly College.
,, Haragovinda, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Haridás	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Hariprasanna, B.L.	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
,, Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
,, Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1867 Kishnaghur College.
,, Jagneswar, B.L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
,, Janakináth, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,, Jaygopal	...	1872 Gl. Asmby.'s Instn.
,, Jogendranath	..	1871 Presidency College.
,, Káláschandra, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,, Kálináth, B.L.	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
,, Káliprasanna, B.L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Kánáilal, B.L.	..	1864 Ditto.

Mukhopádhyáy, Kánáilál, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kapáliprasanna, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Krishnamohan,	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetraprasád, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Navinkisar, B.L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna, B.L.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Nilámvar, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nilmani, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Niváranchandra, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nrisinhachandra, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramadánáth	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Priyanáth, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Rájkrishna, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rájmohan, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto. [anipore.
„ Rámdhan, B.L.	...	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhow-
„ Rámlál, B.L.	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád, No. 2	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sitánáth, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Srikrishna, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Táráprasanna, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Umácharan	...	1870	Queen'sColl.,Benares.
„ Umákáli, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
Nág, Bamacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu, B.L.	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kunjavihári, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Sambhuchandra, B.L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sivchandra	...	1869	Teacher.
Nandakisar	...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becháram	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Loknáth	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramanáth, B.L.	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
Obed-ul Rahman, B.L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Páin, Chandrakanta, B.L.	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.

Pain, Nandadulál	...	1872	Presidency College.
Pál, Amritalál, B.L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Baikunthanáth, B.L.	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Benimádháv	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bholánáth	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth ...	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kártikchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Srináth, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
Pálit, Táraknath, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Pandit, Jwálánáth	...	1871	Ditto.
Pánjá, Nrisinhamurari	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Panre, Jánakináth	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhuvanmohan	...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Páthák, Rámratan, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	...	1872	Delhi College.
Pramánik, Jasadánandan, B.L.	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Ratanchánd	...	1868	Agra College.
Ráy, Akshaykumár	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanáth	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Bámácharan, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Báránasi, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimádhav, B.L	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bholánáth	...	1867	Queen'sColl.,Benares.
„ Chandrakumár, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1868	Gl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Devendranáth	...	1871	L. M. S. In., Bhowp.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dineschandra, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Durgásundar	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Haralál	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Harinárayan, B.L.	...	1864	Teacher.
„ Káliprasanna, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kesavchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnanáth B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mádhavchandra, B.L.	...	1862	Civil Eng. College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nagendranáth	...	1869	Berhampore College.

Ráy, Navinchandra	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nilmádhav, B.L.	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Párvaticharan	...	1862	Teacher.
„ Piyárilál, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Prasannacharan, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumár, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rádhánáth	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rájchandra, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sáradáprasanna	...	1872	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Sudhansubhushan, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Syámchánd, B.L.	...	1870	Teacher.
Ráychaudhuri, Devendrakumár, B.L.		1872	Presidency College.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Khiradchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.		1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Matilál, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B.	...	1871	Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	...	1872	Bishop's College.
Sáhá, Gopálchandra	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Saháy, Jadunáth, B.L.	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Raghuvansa, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sámanta, Nilmádhav, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sandel, M. L., B.L.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sankarlál	...	1871	Agra College.
Sányál, Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	...	1872	Teacher.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	1866	Queen's Col., Benares.
„ Harischandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranáth	...	1871	Cathedral Miss. Col.
„ Mahendranáth	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Ramlál, B.L.	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkár, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Golapchandra, B.L.	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Hárádhan	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871	Cathedral Miss. Coll.

Sarkar, Jogeschandra	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kedárnáth, B.L.	...	1869 Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Kisarilál, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Matilál, B. L.	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Pareschandra, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
„ Surendranáth, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Táraknáth,	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1859 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
Sarvádhikári, Rájkumár, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
Sen, Akhilchandra, B.L.	...	1864 Dacca College.
„ Akshaykumár, B.L.	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Amvikácharan	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Ánandagopal	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Baikunthanáth, B.L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Baradágovinda, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Batákrishna	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1870 Dacca College.
„ Bipinvihári	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1866 Dacca College.
„ Dinanáth, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Dinavandhu	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Durgácharan, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Guruprasád, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Haricharan, B.L.	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jaykrishna	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Jogneswar	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Kamalákánta, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Kamalákánta,	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Kánáilal	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Kásikánta, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Krishnakumár	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Krishnavihári	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Lálgopál, B.L.	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Navínchandra	...	1868 Gl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Prasannakumár, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.

Sen, Rádhákrishna, B.L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Rájkisan, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ratneswar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Śáradáprasád, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Satyakinkar, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
Set, Rájendranáth, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's Coll., Agra.
Shionáth	...	1870	Delhi College.
Sil, Brajendrakumár, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kánáilál,	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendralál, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Simmons, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Budhsen, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Chandranáráyan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jaygopál, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Ramáprasanna, B.L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanáráyan, B.L.	...	1860	Ditto.
Sinha, Khiradnáth	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Sivpratav, Náráyan, B.L.	...	1872	Patna College.
Som, Baradáprasanna, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Brajavihári, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Devendralál, B.L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda, B.L.	. .	1860	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Srirám	...	1869	Delhi College.
Sukul, Bhadranáth	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Talápátra, Rámjádav	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
„ J. F. (Junior)	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Tury, E. R.T.	...	1868	Doveton College.
„ F. T.H.	...	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G.A., B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
Younan, E., B.L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.
J., B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.

Yusoof Mohammad, B.L. ... 1867 Presidency College.

1873.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra, No. 1..		Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Siddheswar	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Baburam	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
Baijnath	...	Delhi College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
Batavyal, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Bisvas, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Ramtaran	...	Ditto.
Sivdayal	...	Lahore College.
Mitra, Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Prasannagopal	...	Ditto.
Datta, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Khair	...	Hooghly College.
Abdul Khaliq	...	Ditto.
Aich, Radhakanta	...	Presidency College.
Babumal	...	Delhi College.
Bandyopadhyay, Gopikrishna	...	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Taradas	...	Ditto.
Baruá, Jagannath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Annadaprasad, No. 1.	...	Ditto.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Agra College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
,, Lalitkumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Paresnath	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jagavandhu	...	Hooghly College.

Bhattacharyya, Prasannakumar	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bishenlal	...	Bareilly College
Bisvas, Prankrishna	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnuchandra	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Srikumar	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Dás, Jagatmohan	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Brindavanchandra	...	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhav	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Hooghly College.
Hukamchand	...	Lahore College.
Kriparam	...	Ditto.
Láhá, Amarchand	...	Dacca College.
Lalsingh	...	Presidency College.
Maitra, Sasicharan	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kunjalal	...	Ditto.
Mánná, Kailaschandra	...	Ditto.
Mazhar Imam, Syed	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Govindachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Cal. F. Ch. Institution.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
„ Haravilás	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendránth	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Thakurdas	...	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Nág, Baradacharan	...	Ditto.
Náhá, Anangamohan	...	Teacher.
Niogi, Basantakumar	...	Patna College.
Páin, Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
Pál, Hiralal	...	Hooghly College.
Pandit, Prannath	...	Presidency College.
Priyadas	...	Agra College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	...	Presidency College.
Ramdayal	...	Lahore College.
Ráy, Gangánarayan	...	Presidency College.
„ Ganendralal	...	Ditto.

Ray, Mahendranath	...	Patna College.
„ Satyacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Sivnandanlal	...	Patna College.
Rudra, Bhagavatchandra	...	Presidency College..
Sinha, Matilal	...	Ditto.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Jogneswar	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Presidency College.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinidas	...	Ditto.
Basdev Sahay	...	Agra College.
Basu, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Chaudhuri, Manmathanath	...	Cal. F. Ch. Institution.
Dás, Girischandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dhirájkaran	...	Patna College.
Ghatak, Jánakinath	...	Teacher.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
„ Chandranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Harankrishna	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Guha, Anáthvandhu	...	Ditto.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Dacca College.
Harris, W. A.	...	Lahore College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Maitra, Kedaresvar	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Mandal, Binadvihari	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Misra, Biharilal	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Girendranath	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Kálipada	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra, No. 2.		Ditto.
„ Tejchandra	...	Ditto.
Niogi, Saradáprasad	...	Patna College.
Pál, Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Amritalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Girischandra	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Dacca College.
„ Syamjus	...	Delhi College.
Sajivanlal	...	Patna College.
Sanyal, Krishnagopal	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Sen, Amvikácharan	...	Medical College.
„ Asutosh	...	Presideney College.
„ Gaurvallabh	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Jatramohan	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
„ Taracharan	...	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Set, Girischandra	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sinha, Nikunjavihari	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Vazir Ahmed	...	Bareilly College.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagatvandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kártikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Girijábhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Ishanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ráy, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Saratchandra No. 1		1873	Ditto.

ISHAN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kártikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Sáradácharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Ishanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ráy, Rájaninath	...	1872	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sen, Táraprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Sarveswar	...	Ditto.
Rambart, T. A.	...	Teacher, Mussoorie Schl.
Ghosh, Nagendranáth	...	Presidency College.
Horst, W. C.	...	Mussoorie School.
Ghosh, Baradaprasad	...	Kishnaghur College.
Datta, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Percival, H. M.	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Ramlál	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramáprasanna	...	Ditto.
Dás, Navinchandra	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Narendranáth	...	Ditto.

Guin, Anandagopál	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	Presidency College.
Dás, Bhagaván	...	Bareilly College.
Datta, Rámnarayan	...	Hooghly College.
Prayagnath	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Apurvákrishna	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nagendrakrishna	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bandyopádhyay, Tripuracharan	...	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Umanáth	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Rajkumár	...	Ex-Student, Dacca Coll.
Chattopádhyay, Adityakumár	...	Presidency College.
Sur, Harimohan	...	Hooghly College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed Hosen Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Bandyopádhyay, Krishnachandra	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Maheschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Navinkrishna	...	Ditto.
Basu, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Banawarilal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Pramathanáth	...	Presidency College.
„ Prándhan	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Sáradáprasád	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Jaganmohan	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Kedarnáth	...	Hooghly College.
„ Makundachandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nakuleswar	...	Sanskrit College.
Chakravarti, Bisveswar	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra	...	Berhampore Coll.
Chandra, Dinanáth	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopádhyay, Bhagavaticharan	...	Cuttack School.
„ Bipracharan	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanáth	...	Presidency College.
„ Pramathanáth	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Dás, Balaram	...	Cuttack School.

Dás, Hemchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Manmohan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Lalvihári	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Manmohan	...	Presidency College.
David, H.	...	Joynarain's College.
Dé, Amvikacharan	...	Saugor High School.
„ Devsankar	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Jugalkisar	...	Hooghly College.
„ Kálikumár	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Paresnáth	...	Presidency College.
Dhár, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
Durgaprasad	...	Patna College.
Ezad Baksh	...	Hooghly College.
Fazl Rusul	...	Bareilly College.
Fry, J.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Gaindunlál	...	Bareilly College.
Gangopádhyay Piyarilál	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rajanináth	...	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Guha, Saradaprasanna	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Navinkrishna	...	Sanskrit College.
Hájrá, Aghorchandra	...	Presidency College.
Krishnadás	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Lahiri, Jadavchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Krishnalál	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Manikchandra	...	Gowhatty High School.
Matilál, Surendranáth	...	Presidency College.
Mizazilál	...	Agra College.
Mukhopádhyay, Binadvihári	...	Presidency College.
„ Harendranáth	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendranáth	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranáth	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Karunasindhu	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanáth	...	Hooghly College.
Nandkisor	...	Delhi College.
Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	Presidency College.
Pál, Haridás	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nanigopál	...	Presidency College.

Pandit, Ramnarayan Tunkhwah	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
Patnaek, Chaturbhuj	...	Cuttack High School.
Prayagsing	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath I.	...	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	Cuttack High School.
Rout, J. S.	...	Ditto.
Saha, Sivnáth	...	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Kedarnath	...	Berhampore College.
Sarkar, Natavar	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Sarma, Kasinath	...	Gowhatty High School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Banawarilal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Harimohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	Ditto.
Smith, H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sriram	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Tiwari, Dindayal	...	Bareilly College.
Vindheswariprasad	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhyat, Saradakumar	...	Patna College.
Baksi, Bankavihari	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Jayram	...	Ex-Student, Hooghly Coll.
„ Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Srinath	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	Patna College.
Basu, Brajalal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Upendranath	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Bhaduri, Hiralal	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Bhattacharyay, Rajkumar	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.

Chattopadhyya,	Banamali	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„	Benimadhav	... Presidency College.
„	Harinath	... Patna College.
„	Mahendranath	... Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„	Makshadaprasad	... Cathedral Mission College.
„	Srinath	... Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Chel,	Rasvihari	... Presidency College.
Dán,	Mahendranath	... Ditto.
Dás,	Biswambhar	... Ditto.
„	Khiradchandra	... Chittagong High School.
Datta,	Girischandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
„	Mathura	... Bareilly College.
„	Nilkantha	... Patna College.
„	Rajendramohan	... Dacca College.
Dayaram		.. Lahore College.
De,	Rajendralal	... Presidency College.
Dhar,	Netralal	... Cathedral Mission College.
Edwards,	C. N.	... St. Thomas' College.
Ganesilal		... Delhi College.
Ghosh,	Haridas	... Hooghly College.
„	Kalikisor	... Dacca College.
„	Lalvihari	.. Hooghly College.
„	Nivarankumar	... Cathedral Mission College.
„	Purnachandra	... Serampore College.
„	Rananath	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„	Sasibhushan	... Kishnaghur College.
„	Trailokyanath	... Hooghly College.
Guha,	Basantakumar	... Cathedral Mission College.
Gupta,	Asutosh	... Hooghly College.
Kar,	Haridas	... Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Lahiri,	Asutosh	... Presidency College.
Majumdar,	Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
„	Lalitchandra	... Dacca College.
Mallik,	Lakshminarayan	... Kishnaghur College.
Mitra,	Binadvihari	... Presidency College.
Mohanlal,	I.	... Agra College.
Mukhopadhyay,	Aghornath	... Cathedral Mission College.
„	Amritalal	... Ditto.
„	Amvikacharan	... Serampore College.
„	Bholanath	... Patna College.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kalidas	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kumadinikanta	...	Dacca College.
„ Panchanan	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
„ Ramgopal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Sitanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Nág, Rakhaldas	...	Hooghly College.
Nakhray, Ganpatrao	...	Saugor High School.
Niogi, Govindachandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Páin, Radharaman	...	Presidency College.
Pálit, Umeschandra	...	Hooghly College.
Pandit, Moharajnarayan	...	Delhi College.
Perroux, C. E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Prasadilal	...	Bareilly College.
Ray, Avinaschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Benimadhav	...	Hooghly College.
„ Brajanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Girischandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kalinath	...	Ditto.
„ Lala Pitam	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
„ Manmohan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Matilal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Ramlal	...	Serampore College.
„ Revatiraman	...	Dacca College.
Ray Chaudhuri, Prabhaschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
Samajpati, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bholanath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Ramdas	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sasidhar	...	Gowhatty High School.
Sen, Kalikumar	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sheori, Lachman Rao	...	Saugor High School.
Sinha, Kánáilál	...	Patna College.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	Serampore College.
Young, W	...	Teacher.

1872.

First Division.

In order of merit.

Mukhopadhya, Srishchandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Nandakrishna	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	..	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Haridas	...	Ditto.
Das, Raghunath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
De, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Chattopáydhyáy, Matilal	...	Ditto.
Sen, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramanath	...	Ditto.
Adhikari, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bidubhushan	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	..	Dacca College.
Sarkar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College.

Second Division.

In alphabetical order.

Abul Hosen	...	Bareilly College.
Baleswarprasad	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Bandyopadhyay, Chandmohan	..	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Tinkari	...	Hooghly College.
Barál, Manikchand	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Binadvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	Ditto.
„ Khudiram	...	F. Ch. Instn.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	Hooghly College.
Bhairavprasad	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Biswas, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Loknath	...	Ditto.
Chandra, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Chattopadhyay, Ganapatinath	..	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow
„ Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Srikrishna	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dás, Gnanendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Datta, Asminikumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra	...	Patna College.
„ Mohananda	...	Dacca College.
„ Nityalal	...	F. Ch. Instn.
„ Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
David, I	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
De, Makhanlal	...	Serampore College.
„ Matilal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Deviprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Gangopadhyay, Kalikrishna	..	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Satkarichandra	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Gupta, Durgadas	..	Medical College.
Gwyther, H. T.	...	La Martiniere College.
Gyaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Jagannath	...	Ditto.
Kar, Harischandra	...	Presidency College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	..	Ditto.
Ladharam	...	Lahore College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Bijaykrishna	...	Berhampore College.
„ Bipinvihari	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mitra, Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan	...	Ditto.

Mitra, Mohanchand	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendranath, No. 1	...	Presidency College.
Moreswar, Bhavegovinda	...	Saugor High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	Presidency College.
„ Kálidhan	...	Ditto.
„ Rajnarayan	...	Ditto.
Narayanprasad	...	Patna College.
Ráy, Avinaschandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Devendranath	..	Patna College.
„ Harinath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra	...	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	Licentiate in Civil Engineering.
Sadukhan, Khirodchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Dharmadas	...	Ditto.
„ Rajendranarayan	...	Ditto.
Sen, Harinath	...	Ditto.
Set, Brajalal	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Solomons, W. K.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Syamsundar Lal	...	Agra College.
William, J. H.	...	La Martiniere College.

Third Division.

In alphabetical order.

Abdul Aziz	...	Queen's Coll, Benares.
Abdul Fareh, Syed	..	Hooghly College.
Abdul Hossain	...	Presidency College.
Acharyya, Upendranath	..	Kishnaghur College.
Ahmed Tuslimuddin	...	Presidency College.
Badriprasad, I.	...	Delhi College.
Badriprasad, II.	...	Ditto.
Bagchi, Gopalprasad	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Krishnachandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mahadev	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rajkumar	...	Delhi College.
Basak, Jitendrakrishna	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Basu, Binadvihari	...	Kishnaghur College.

Basu, Harimohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Banikanta	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Gurucharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Harinath	...	Serampore College.
Bisvas, Dandadhari	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Bharatchandra	...	F. Ch. Instn.
„ Biharilal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra	...	Hooghly College.
Chandra, Gaurmohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	Medical College.
„ Bhutnath	...	Serampore College.
„ Haridas	...	Patna College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Teacher.
„ Prabhatchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan	..	F. Ch. Instn.
„ Siddhesvar	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Kedarnath	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Cowasjee, Bomanjee	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Mahendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Revatimohan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Avinaschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandalal	...	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	F. Ch. Instn.
De, Gajendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Dhar, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Dharam Sing	...	Lahore College.
Duba, Nandlal	...	Saugor High school.
Gangaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Gaurisankar	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Aghornath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Biharilal	...	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Binadvihari	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Surendranarayan	...	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Gosvami, Harakumar	...	Serampore College.
Govindacharan	...	Patna College.
Guha, Revatimohan	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Haranchandra	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Hajra, Gosaindas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Hasan, Syed	...	Presidency College.
Kanhyálal	...	Bareilly College.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Madhúnarayan	...	Delhi College.
Majumdar, Girischandra	...	F. Ch. Instn.
Mallik, Devendra	...	Presidency College.
„ Kasiswar	...	Ditto.
Mathurprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	Patna College.
„ Amvikacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Anukulchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Avinaschandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Bamacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Gopendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	St. John's College.
„ Jagannath	...	Presidency College.
„ Jaychandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Syamcharan	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Brajendranath	...	Ex-Student, Patna Coll.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Kumadvandha	...	Serampore College.
„ Nilalohit	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Hooghly College.
„ Sivnarayan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Patna College.

Mustaphi, Chandragati	...	Presidency College.
„ Gurudas	...	Kishnaghur College.
Nathumal	...	Delhi College.
Nathuram	...	Ditto.
Nirinjandas	...	Lahore College.
Pal, Apurvakrishna	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Pandé, Bisveswar	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Pramanik, Ramesvar	...	Berhampore College.
Ráy, Bijaysankar	...	Cang. College, Lucknow.
„ Kedarnath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kuladakinkar	...	Presidency College.
„ Ramsundar	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
Reazuddin	...	Bareilly College.
Sanyal, Mathuranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sarkar, Girischandra	...	Patna College.
Sen, Apurvakrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Kalikisar	...	Dacca College.
„ Matilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	Hooghly College.
Sing, Ganga	...	Saugor High School.
„ Nehal	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Sinha, Kaliprasanna	...	Hooghly College.
Sivsaranlal	...	Patna College.
Som, Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
Sye dMohammed	...	St. Xavier's College.
Tiwari, Madhuprasad	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Watson, H.	...	Serampore College.
Williams, Edward	...	St. John's College.

1873.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

Chandra, Priyanath	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
William, J. H.	...	La Martiniere College.

Mukhopadhyay, Sirischandra	...	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Nilkánta	...	Ditto.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1871.

First Division.

In alphabetical order.

Abdul Hakám	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Aiyer, T. A. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Akhileswarprasad	...	Patna Coll. school.
Annylál	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
Ash, Matilál	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Baktavarlál	...	Bareilly Coll. school.
Bandyopadhyay, Bhagavaticharan	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Ganeschandra	...	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
„ Girijápada	...	Howrah school.
„ Krishnachandra	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
„ Mahendranáth	...	Hare school.
„ Mahendranáth	...	Howrah school.
„ Matilál	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Nandagopál	...	Hare school.
„ Rákhaldás	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Bansgopal	...	Fyzabad High school.
Basu, Anantakumár	...	Hindu school.
„ Annadaprasad	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Baradadás	...	Hare school.
„ Devendranáth	...	Hindu School.
„ Durgadás	...	Ditto.
„ Harakumar	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Ishwarchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Ditto.
„ Narendranáth	...	Hindu school.
„ Narendranath	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Pramathanáth	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.

Basu, Umeschandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Chandrasekhar (1)	...	Burdwan Moharaja's sch.
„ Haraprasad	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Jogendranáth (Senior)		Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Biswas, Mahendranáth	...	Hare school.
Boilard, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Brijvallabh	...	Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
Campbell, R. L.	...	Mussoorie school.
Chakravarti, Navakumár	...	Pogose school.
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Gurudás	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Kedarnáth	...	Andool school.
„ Kuschandra	...	Bhagulpore school.
„ Paresnáth	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra (Senior)		Konnugger school.
Chiodetto, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Rajkisan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Surendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Commillah school.
Datta, Bhagaváchandra	...	Pogose school.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	Oriental seminary.
„ Dvijadás	...	Pogose school.
„ Khiradkumár	...	Hindu school.
„ Maheschandra	...	Hare school.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Mirzapore Missn. school.
„ Manmathanáth	...	Hare school.
„ Purnáchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
De, Panchkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Prasannakumár	...	Hindu school.
Dhar, Mathuranáth	...	Furreedpore school.
Dharmananda	...	Bareilly Coll. school.
Durgaprasad	...	Saugor High school.
Ewing, H.	...	La Martiniere College.
Ganesprasad	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Gangopádhyáy, Hariprasad	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Hiralál	...	Barrackpore school.
Genoe, C.A.C.	...	Mussoorie school.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	L.M.S. school, Khagra.
„ Chandidás	...	Hindu school.
„ Ganeschandra	...	Harinavi A.S. school.

Ghosh,	Gnanendrachandra	... Hindu school.
,,	Jadavchandra	... Mymensing school.
,,	Jadunáth	... Berhampore Coll. school.
,,	Kálipada	... Hindu school.
,,	Priyanáth	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,,	Saradaprasad	... Hindu school.
,,	Syamapada	... Ooterparah school.
Gupta,	Bipinvihári	... Hooghly Coll. school.
,,	Hiralál	... Hare school.
,,	Saratchandra	... Sanskrit College.
Gyaprasad		... Hume's High sch., Etawah.
Háldár,	Nitáicharan	... Hindu school.
Hunter,	J.A.	... St. Thomas' College.
Ishvardás		... Rawalpindee Misn. school.
Jankiprasad		... Lukhimpore school.
Lachmandás		... Rawalpindee Missn. sch.
Lachmanprasad		... Hurdui Zillah school.
Mack,	E.J.	... Colombo Academy.
Maitra,	Kasináth	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Majumdár,	Chandicharan	... Queen's Coll., Benares.
Misra,	Ramsankar	... Ditto.
Mitra,	Amvikacharan	... Hooghly Branch school.
,,	Girindranáth	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jogendrachandra	... Hindu school.
,,	Mádhavchandra	... Sanskrit College.
,,	Saratchandra	... Hindu school.
Mohammed	Hosen	... Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Monies,	W.	... Mussoorie school.
Mukhopadhyay,	Amarchandra	... Hooghly Coll. school.
,,	Bámapada	... Dushghura Aided school.
,,	Biharilal (No. 2)	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,,	Haridas	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Hiralal	... Kandi school.
,,	Jogendrachandra	... Hare school.
,,	Kisarimohan	... Ooterparah school.
,,	Mahendranáth	... Cang. Coll., Lucoknow.
,,	Mahendranath	... Hare school.
,,	Pramathanath	... Bhagulpore school.
,,	Rasvihari	... Ooterparah school.
,,	Tulsidas	... Howrah school.

Murphy, J. B. C.	...	Mussoorie school.
Nan, Hiralal	...	Hare school.
Nandpersad	...	Teacher.
Nandi, Bipracharan	...	Pogose school.
Neville, G.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
O'Donel, H.	...	Doveton College.
Orr, P.P.	...	La Martiniere College.
Pal, Rajchandra	...	Sylhet Government school.
Palit, Priyanath	...	Hindu school.
Pandit, Biswambharnath	...	Delhi Zillah school.
Parmanand	...	Agra Coll. scholl.
Purvis, G. C.	...	Doveton College.
Rajak, Biharilal	...	L. M .S. In., Bhowanipore.
Ray, Rangalal	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Shastivar	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Syamaprasad	...	Hare school.
„ Umaprasad	...	Ditto.
Ronaldson, E.	...	Doveton College.
Rudra, Madhusudan	...	Ooterparah school.
Sarkar, Bipinvihari	...	Hare school.
„ Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
Sarkies, J.M.	...	Doveton College.
Sen, Adharlal	...	Hindu school.
„ Amvikacharan	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Gadadhar	...	Patna Coll. school.
„ Kalimohan,	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Navakrishna	...	Burisa Aided school.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Kishnaghur Coll. schl.
„ Trigunacharan	...	Hare school.
Shah, Mohommed Azam	...	Bhagulpore school.
Sheo Lal	...	Delhi Zillah school.
Sil, Kanailal	...	Hindu school.
Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	Kandi school.
„ Rasiklal	...	Hare school.
Syed Fyzuddin Hossen	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Khyrat Ahmed	...	Gya school.
Tarapdar, Chandrakisar	...	Mymensing school.
Toozs R.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Townsend, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Trivedi, Mahendranath ... Hooghly Coll. school.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Alim ... Queen's Coll., Benares
Acharyya, Aksbaykumar ... Hindu school.
Adhikari, Brajalal ... Bauleah school.
Adya, Kalidas ... Hare school.
Amed Beg ... St. Stephen's College.
Alvis, A. W ... St. Thomas' College.
Angelo, J ... Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
Asgar Ali Ahmed ... Dacca Brahmo school.
Ashraf Hosen ... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Azimuddin Khan ... Bareilly Coll. school.
Bagchi, Bijaygovinda ... Berhampore Coll. school.
Baksiram Sing ... Fyzabad High school.
Balmokund ... Lahore Coll. school.
Bandyopádhyáy, Aghornath ... Serampore College.
„ Amvikacharan ... Sodepore school.
„ Asutosh ... Ilsoba Mondlye school.
„ Benimadhav ... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Bhairavimohan ... Sanskrit College.
„ Bholanath ... Hare school.
„ Brajendranath ... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Gopalchandra ... Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Haricharan ... Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Jaganmohan ... Allahabad Zillah school.
„ Madhavchandra ... Howrah school.
„ Nanilal ... Burisa Aided school.
„ Parvaticharan ... Howrah school.
„ Satischandra ... Serampore College.
„ Sivchandra ... Hindu school.
„ Suryyakanta ... Dacca Coll. school.
Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhare ... Nagpore F. Ch. Instn.
Baral, Maniklal ... Hare school.
„ Nilmani ... Hooghly Branch school.
Barhamdeonarayn ... Mozufferpore school.

Basu, Amarchandra	...	Hare school.
„ Amritalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Atulkrishna	...	Patna Coll. school.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Hare school.
„ Chandramohan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Harachandra	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Kedarnath	...	Konnugger school.
„ Mahendralal	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Mahendramohan	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Matilal	...	Cawnpore Zillah school.
„ Nilmani	...	Bhastara school.
„ Radhikanath	...	Barripore school.
„ Rajanikanta	...	L. M. S. school, Khagrah.
„ Thakurdas	...	Joynarain's College.
Bhaduri, Prankrishna	...	Malda school.
Bhagavan Sing	...	St. Stephen's College.
Bhanja, Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Bhatta, Dwarikanath	...	Dacca Coll. school.
Bhattacharyya, Baikunthanath	...	Jessore school.
„ Bhavadev	...	Furreedpore school.
„ Bisveswar	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Girischandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Harimohan	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Baraset school.
„ Jogendranath (Junior)		Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Jonye Training school.
„ Motilal	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Ramnath	...	Patna Coll. school.
Bhunya, Gurudas	...	Midnapore school.
Bhuramal	...	Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
Birjvallabh	...	Agra Coll. school.
Birjviharilal	...	Ditto.
Bisvas, Priyakrishna	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Bisveswar, Dyal	...	Oonao Zillah school.
Bowers, W. H.	...	Bengal Academy.
Brahma, Sivprasad	...	Cuttack school.
Budhkarn	...	Ajmere Coll. school.
Chakravarti, Basantakumar	...	Dacca Brahmo school.

Chakravarti, Bhutnath	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Damodar	...	Khanakul Kishnagur A. S. school.
„ Durganath	...	Santosh Jahnavi school.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Harachandra	...	Mymensing school.
„ Kalipada	...	Ditto.
„ Pranchandra	...	Konnugger school.
„ Rameschandra	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Ramraman	...	Serampore College.
„ Sitalprasad	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Sudhindrachandra	...	Dacca Coll. school.
Chandra, Bipinvihari	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Badla Aided school.
Changdar, Napharchandra	...	Midnapore school.
Charat Sing Chahachu	...	Rawulpindee Missn. sch.
Chattopadhyay, Abhayacharan	...	Fyzabad High school.
„ Bagalacharan	...	Howrah school.
„ Baradaprasad	...	Culna Moharaja's school.
„ Bibhutibhusan	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Binadvihari	...	Maldah school.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Gopal Lal	...	Hindu school.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Jogendranath	...	Cawnpore Zillah school.
„ Jwalaprasad	...	Cang. College, Lucknow.
„ Kesavchandra	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Nagpore F. Ch. Instn.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Raghunath	...	Burdwan Maharajah's sch.
„ Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Muragatcha school.
„ Taradas	...	Kishnaghur Coll. sch.
„ Tarapada	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	...	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Monghyr school.
„ Apurvakrishna	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.

Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	...	Maldah school.
„ Matilal	...	St Peter's C. M S. sch., Allahabad.
„ Purnachandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Connor, J. A.	...	Calcutta Boys' school.
Damodardas	...	Agra Coll. school.
Damodardas	...	Christ Ch sch., Cawnpore
Dan, Purnachandra	...	Konnuggur school.
Das, Amarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bihárilal	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Dharmadhar	...	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Govindaprasad	...	Mymensing school.
„ Harinath	...	Commillah school.
„ Indrakumar	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Madanmohan	...	Sylhet Govt. school.
„ Radhavinad	...	Kandi school.
„ Rameschandra	...	Midnapore school.
„ Sitamohan	...	Sylhet Govt. school.
„ Sitanath	..	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Ranaghat school.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan	...	Badla Aided school.
„ Bhuvaneswar	...	Cuttack school.
„ Chandicharan	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Chandrakánta	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Dinanáth	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Dinanáth	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girijabhushan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopaldás	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Haricharan	...	Mymensing school.
„ Hridaynarayan	...	Amptah school.
„ Kedarnáth	...	Bagnan school.
„ Nrisinhakumar	...	Burrisa Aided school.
„ Phanidhar	...	Debrooghia school.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Upendrakumar	...	South Babaroo school.
Daulatram	...	Umritsur Missn. school.
De, Chandrasekhar	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Dwarkánáth	...	Dacca Coll. school.
Devidin	...	Hume's High sch., Etawah.
Deviprasad	...	Mirzapore Zillah school.
Dhan Sing	...	Delhi Zillah school.

Dhar, Bholanáth	...	Hindu school.
„ Bihárilál	...	Pogose school.
„ Kshetralál	...	Hindu school.
Dincsprasad	...	Bhagulpore school.
Durgaprasad	...	Agra Coll. school.
Elisha	...	Nagpore F. Ch. Instn.
Enaet Hosen	...	Ajmere Coll. school.
Erasmus, J. C.	...	St. John's College.
Gajadharprasad	...	Bareilly Coll. school.
Gangopadhyay, Apurvachandra	...	Hare school.
„ Devendranáth	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Jadunáth	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Phanibhushan	...	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
„ Upendranáth	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Amritachandra	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Basantakumár	...	Sulkea school.
„ Durgadás	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Haranath	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Heramvachandra	...	Hindu school.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Kandee school.
„ Kamikhyanáth	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Kasináth	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
„ Khiradchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Khudiram	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Kshetragopál	...	Saugor High school.
„ Mahendralál	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Paresnáth	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Ramgopál	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Ramkalpa	...	Lukhimpore school.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Barrackpore school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare school.
„ Sitanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Syamacharan	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Ghoshal, Nagendranáth	...	Soorool school. [now.
Gilbert, W. R.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Luck-
Golam, Kaioom	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Rahaman	...	Garden Reach school.
Goonewardene, W. S. J.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Gosvami, Prasaddás	...	Serampore College.
Gridharilál I.	...	Delhi Zillah school.

Grossman, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Guha, Manmohan	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Pogose school.
Gulab Sing	...	Barreilly Coll. school.
Gupta, Bipinvihári	...	Bhagulpore school.
„ Girindrakumár	...	Hazaribaugh school.
„ Gurucharan Dás	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Radhaprasanna	...	Culna Maharajah's school.
Hafiz Ali	...	Saugor High school.
Haldar, Purnachandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Tinkari	...	Howrah school.
Haraprasad	...	Luckhimpore school.
Harising	...	Roy Bareilly school.
Hoyle, J.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Jagannáthprasad	..	Joynarain's College.
Jana, Ramraksha	..	Midnapore school.
Jansz, R.	..	Colombo Academy.
Jaynáthpati	..	Patna Coll. school.
Jeffereis, C. R.	..	St. Xavier's College.
John, G. M.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Jones, Charles	...	St. Xavier's school.
Karmakar, Lakshmanchandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Kasirám	...	Bareilly Coll. school.
Kedárnáth	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Kisanlál	...	Bareilly Coll. school.
Kundanlál	...	St. Stephen's College.
Kundu, Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Bipinvihári	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Napharchandra	...	Ditto.
Kunjvihariial	...	Allahabad Zillah school.
Lachminarayan	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Leonard, H.	...	Bishop's school, Simla.
Lilley, H.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Lissant, G.	...	La Martiniere College.
Lister, A.	...	Bishop's school, Simla.
Lumsden, E. R.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Madanmohanlal	...	Shahjehanpore school.
Mahadeoprasad	...	Fyzabad High school.
Mahapatra, Ramkrishna	...	Cuttack school.
Mahtab Ahmed	...	Patna Coll. school.
Maiti, Krishnachandra	...	Cuttack school.
Maitra, Vishnuchandra	...	St. Peter's C. M. S. sch., Allahabad.
Majumdar, Janakinath	...	Dinagepore school.
,, Kalidas	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,, Naranarayan	...	Purneah school.
,, Nilkanta	...	Midnapore school.
,, Priyagopal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Makhanlal Joel	...	St. John's College.
Makundalal	...	Agra Coll. school.
Manaharlal	...	Ditto.
Maniram	...	Gowhatty High school.
Matilal	...	St. John's College.
Matthew, C.	...	Bishop's school, Simla.
Mendies, J. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Milne, T. A.	...	Doveton College.
Mitra, Ganeschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Instn.
,, Khagendranath	...	Hare school.
,, Krishnakumar	...	Mymensing school.
,, Narayanprasad	...	Cuttack school.
,, Nityagopal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Saratchandra	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,, Umeschandra	...	South Baharoo school.
Mohammed Azim	...	Sultanpore school.
,, Hosen	...	St. Stephen's College.
,, Isaq	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
,, Serajal Haq	...	Monghyr school.
Moula Baksh	...	Hardui Zillah school.
Muin-ud-din Ahmed	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Cal. Training Academy.
,, Amvikacharan	...	Arrah school.
,, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu school.
,, Brajendranath	...	Bhagulpore school.
,, Hariprasanna	...	Bullagurh school.

Mukhopadhyay, Haripurna	...	St. Peter's C. M. S. sch., Allahabad.
„ Jaygopal	...	Jeypore Moharajah's Coll.
„ Kalimohan	...	Badla Aided school.
„ Kamikshyanath	...	Jonye Training school.
„ Kantichandra	...	Hare school.
„ Nanimadhav	...	Bullagurh Aided school.
„ Nilkamal	...	Pogose school.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Dacca Coll. school.
„ Priyanath	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Radhikaprasad	..	Hare school.
„ Rajkrishna	...	St. Peter's C. M. S. sch., Allahabad.
„ Rajkumar	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Rishivar	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Nag, Revatikanta	..	Pogose school.
Nandi, Mahendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Nolan, T.	...	St. Peter's College.
Owen, M.	...	Doveton College.
Pal, Adharlal	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Kalicharan	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Nilamvar	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Sitalchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Tulsicharan	...	Hindu school.
Palit, Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Pandit, Alopiprasad	...	Delhi Zillah school.
Pannalal	...	St. Stephen's College.
Pragdas	...	St. John's College.
Prukait, Purnachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Radhakisan	...	Shahjehanpore school.
Radhilal	...	Victoria College.
Raghunathprasad	...	L. M. High school, Benares.
Rajjanlal	...	Allyguch Zillah school.
Ramanugrahanarayan	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Ramdas	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ramgopal	...	Allahabad Zillah school.
Ramjimal	...	St. John's College.

Ramsundarlal	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Ray, Asutosh	... [illegible]
,, Benidas	... Nizamut school.
,, Bhairavchandra	... Dacca Collegiate school.
,, Bipinvihari	... Barisal school.
,, Brajavallabh	... Mihijeere school.
,, Chandrakanta	... Berhampore Coll. school.
,, Gnanadraprasad	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
,, Gopalkrishna	... Maldah school.
,, Haricharan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Kadarnath	... Pogose school.
,, Kailaschandra	... Ditto
,, Kailaschandra	... Rowlie school.
,, Makundanath	... Oriental Seminary.
,, Mathuraprasad	... Ghazeepore Missionary school.
,, Saradaprasad	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
Raza Hosen	... Bareilly Collegiate school.
Rockwell, J. W.	... Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
Rodrigues, J. F.	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Saha, Gopivallabh	... Metropolitan Institution.
Sahay, Bhavani	... Patna Collegiate school.
,, Raghuvir	... Oonao Zillah school.
Samarekoon, J. K. B.	... St. Thomas' College.
Sankar, Dyal	... Agra Collegiate school.
Sanyal, Jogeschandra	... Private student.
Sarkar, Baradaprasad	... Bancoorah school.
,, Gangagovinda	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Govardhan	... Hooghly Branch school.
,, Jagadisvar	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,, Matilal	... Jonye Training school.
,, Matilal	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
,, Rajendralal	... Konnugger school.
,, Suryyakumar	... Serampore College.
Sarkies, J. C.	... St. Paul's sch., Darjeeling.
Sarma, Parusram	... Debroogurh school.
Saudagarlal	... Delhi Zillah school.
Scheerder M. O. C.	... St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Achchutananda	... Mymensing school.
,, Akshaykumar	... Hindu school.

[illegible]	...	Sulkea school.
[illegible]	...	Burrisaul school.
[illegible]	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
[illegible]	...	Pogose school.
[illegible]	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
[illegible]	...	Hindu school.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Noakhally school.
,, Srikanta	...	Santosh Jahnovi school.
,, Umeshchandra	...	Burrisaul school.
Seneviratne, A.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Set, Manilal	...	Hare school.
Sexton, C.	...	St. Peter's College.
Sinha, Gaurisankar	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Beersingaha A. S. school.
Sirimanne, D. W.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Smith, J. C.	...	Mussoorie school.
Srimani, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Stephens, M.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Sukla Tularam	...	Cawnpore Zillah school.
Surjandas	...	Lahore Coll. school.
Syed Ryazat Hosen	...	Bhagulpore school.
Thakurprasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Thakurprasad	...	Arrah school.
Tiwari, Ramnaryan	...	Christ Ch. sch., Cawnpore.
,, Sheunarayan	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Vishnuchandra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Wajeh-ud-din	...	Bauleah school.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz, Khaja	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Abdul Haq	...	Mozufferpore school.
Abdur Rahim Khan	...	Sulkea school.
Acharyya, Kedaresvar	...	Dighapatia school.
Adhikari, Chandrakanta	...	Patna school.
Ahmad Ulla	...	Chittagong High school.

Ali Hossain	...	L. M. High sch., Benares.
Anantaramchadra Chapekar	...	Teacher.
Arshad Ali	...	Govinda Chandra's sch., Patna.
Bagchi Maheschandra	...	Howrah school.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Santipore Eng. sch. (old).
„ Upendranath	...	Hindu school.
Balwant Rao	...	Saugor High school.
Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Durgacharan	...	Allahabad Mission school.
„ Girischandra	...	Hoogly Collegiate school.
„ Hariprasanna	...	Howrah school.
„ Hiralal	...	Cossipore school.
„ Jogendranath	..	Baraset school.
„ Kalinath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Kedarnath	...	Mirzapore Zillah school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ooterparah school.
Baral, Bhuvanmohan	...	Jessore school.
Barat, Upendranath	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Barma, Gopalchandra	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
Basak, Radhikamohan	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Cossipore school.
„ Dinanath	...	Jessore school.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Noral school.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
„ Grindranath	..	Hare school.
„ Haramohan	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Jivandhan	...	Agurpara C. M. S. Instn.
„ Kedarnath	...	Howrah school.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Noral school.
„ Rajendrakumar	...	Mymensing school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Burrisal school.
„ Sivchandra	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Ooteparah school.
Baúl Girijakanta	...	Mymensing school.
Bechulal	..	Barabanki school.
Benimadhav	...	Bullorampore school.
Bhaduri, Chandranath	...	Howrah school.
„ Nilratan	...	Furreedpore school.

Bhar, Chandrakanta	...	Hare school.
Bhattacharyya, Baradagovinda	...	Beauleah school.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Serampore College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Kandi school.
Bhawaniprasad	...	Joynarian's College.
Biharilal	...	Ajmere Collegiate school.
Bishi, Krishnachandra	...	Beauleah school.
Bisvas, Isanchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Navadwipchandra	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,, Umeschandra	...	Baraset school.
Brindavan	...	Hume's High schl., Etawah.
Chadalal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	..	Allygurh Zillah school.
,, Bhuvanchandra	...	Intally Institution.
,, Jadunnath	...	Mirzapore Missn. school.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Bhowanipore Institution.
,, Rajmohan	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Chandra Akshaykumar	...	Hare school.
Chattopadhyay, Dinanath	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Haridas	...	Beerbhoom school.
,, Harinath	...	Bansbariah F. Ch. Missn. school.
,, Hariprasanna	...	Oonao Zillah school.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Pogose school.
,, Kisarchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
,, Mathurmohan	...	Bullagurh Aided school.
,, Rupnarayan	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Cuttack school.
,, Saratchandra (Junior)		Konnugger school.
,, Srinath	...	Bancoorah school.
Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Beerbhoom school.
,, Chandranath	...	Beauleah school.
,, Isvarchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Janakinath	...	Mymensing school.
,, Jaynarayan	...	Kucheakole Rajgram schl.
,, Khiradchandra	...	Ooterparah school.
,, Madhavchandra	...	Barrackpore school.
,, Makundalal	...	Beerbhoom school.

Chaudhuri, Prasannakumar	... Bhowanipore Institution.
„ Radhikanath	... Okersa school.
„ Saratchandra	... Commillah school.
Das, Amritalal	... Hare school.
„ Khemkaran	... Allygurh Zillah school.
„ Krishnakumar	... Gowhatty High school.
„ Lakshmikanta	... Chittagong High school.
„ Madhavkrishna	... Calcutta Seminary.
„ Ramlal	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Umeschandra	.. Pogose school.
Datta, Akshaykumar	... Moradpore Training Seminary.
„ Anantalal	... Bancoorah school.
„ Baradaprasad	... Hooghly Branch school.
„ Hemchandra	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Hemnath	... Hare school.
„ Kamalkrishna	... Noral school.
„ Murarimohan	... Mymensing school.
„ Ramanath	... Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Davis, C.	... Bishop's school, Simla.
De, Premchand	... Bancoorah school.
„ Purnachandra	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
Deoram	... St. John's College, Agra.
Dev, Prakaschandra	... Sylhet Government school.
Deviprasad	... Roy Bareilly school.
Dhar, Rasiklal	... Hindu school.
Dulichand	... St. John's College, Agra.
Francis, D.	... Teacher.
Ganes Ramchandra Gadgil	... Nagpore F. Ch. Instn.
Gangaprasad	... Govindachandra's school, Patna.
Gangopadhyay, Haricharan	... Pogose school.
„ Kantichandra	... Moradpore Training Seminary.
„ Saradacharan	... Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
„ Syamlal	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Banawarilal	... Bancoorah school.
„ Brajamohan	... Jessore school.
„ Chikanlal	... Beerbhoom school.

Ghosh, Dinanath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Cuttack school.
„ Kedarnath	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Nagendrakumar	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Ghoshal, Annadaprasad	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Pogose school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Habibar Rahman	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Hajra, Govindajivan	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
Haldar, Nandalal	...	Sanskrit College.
Hickson, J. A.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Kalimuddin, Ahmed	...	Intally Institution.
Karmakar, Chandranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Keelan, R.	...	La Martiniere College.
Khurshed Ali	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Kirparam	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Lachman Rao Praker	...	Saugor High school.
Laha, Umacharan	...	Bancoorah school.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Saradamohan	...	Beauleah school.
Lal, Hariharcharan	...	Patna Collegiate school.
„ Hazari	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
„ Sohan	...	Moradabad school.
„ Sundar	...	Ditto.
Mahadeo, Rao Pulnaitker	...	Saugor High school.
Maitra, Kailaschandra	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
Majumdar, Avinaschandra	...	Christ Ch. sch., Cawnpore.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Mallik, Lakshminarayan	...	Hare school.
Manguram	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Manna, Umacharan	...	Jonye Training school.
Misra, Harinarayan	...	Kandi school.
Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Purnachandra	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Mofakharar Rahman	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mozharul Haq	...	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Akshaykumar	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
,,	Chandranath	... Joynarain's College.
,,	Durgadas	... Cal. Training Academy.
,,	Girindrachandra	... Santipore Eng. sch. (old)
,,	Jaminikumar	... Dacca Brahmo school.
,,	Jognesvar	... Bancoorah school.
,,	Narottam	... Beerbhoom school.
,,	Parvaticharan	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,,	Piyarilal	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Prasannakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Prasannakumar	... Pogose school,
,,	Rajmohan	.. Oriental seminary.
,,	Ramnath	... Beerbhoom school.
,,	Srikumar	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,,	Syamacharan	... Ooterparah school.
Mulhar Rao		... Sehore High school.
Nag, Tinkari		... Seebpore Aided school.
Nandi, Mahendranath		... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Nath, Biswambhar (II)		... Delhi Zillah school.
,,	Chandrakumar	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Niogi, Avinaschandra		... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Pal, Bidhubhushan		... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Paladhi, Haricharan		... Ilsoba Mondlye school.
Palit, Isanchandra		... Bancoorah school.
,,	Krishnadhan	... Cal. Training Academy.
Pandit, Kasinath Thakur		... Saugor High school.
,,	Pirthunath	... Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Pereira, J. E. R.		... Colombo Academy.
Phagunprasad		... L.M. High sch., Benares.
Pitamvar		... Ajmere Collegiate school.
Prasad, Lakshmi		... Patna Collegiate school.
Raghuvardas, Kaith		... Christ Ch. sch., Cawnpore.
Ramchand Rao Devasker		... Saugor High school.
Ramsevak		... L.M.S. Instn., Mirzapore.
Ramsing		... Umritsar Mission school.
Ray, Benimadhav		... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Chandrakanta	... Furreedpore school.
,,	Gaurchandra	... Bhagulpore school.
,,	Haranchandra	... Baraset school.
,,	Hemantakumar	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.

Ray, Jadunath	...	Pooree school.
,, Priyanath	...	Patna Collegiate school.
,, Ramanath	...	Howrah school.
,, Syamacharan	...	Kuchiakol Rajgram schl.
Rollo, A. D.	...	Bengal Academy.
Rooke, C. M. S.	...	Doveton College.
Rulliaram	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Saha, Batekrishna	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
,, Kunjavihari	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
Sahay, Jagdam (1)	...	Patna Normal school.
,, Ramesvar	...	Mozufferpore school.
Sanyal, Nrityagopal	...	Bogra school.
,, Tarinikanta	...	Serajgunge school.
Sarkar, Bhuvanchandra	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
,, Krishnachandra	...	Hindu school.
Sen, Annadananda	...	Furreedpore school.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
,, Hariprasanna	...	Mymensing school.
,, Kedarnath	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
,, Makhanlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,, Mathuranath	...	Balasore school.
,, Nandalal	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
,, Purnachandra	...	Motehari school.
,, Rajanikanta	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Ramesvar	...	Teacher.
,, Sirischandra	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
Sheikh Abed-ul-Rahman	...	Patna Normal school.
,, Azizar Rahman	...	Gowhatty High school.
,, Belait Hossain	...	Burdwan Moharaja's schl.
,, Hossain Baksh	...	Bhagulpore school.
Shewdursan	...	Teacher.
Sil, Binadvihari	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Gosaindas	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
Sing, Ator	...	Umritsur Mission school.
,, Chhaiju	...	Umballa Mission school.
,, Gurdit	...	Umritsur Mission school.
,, Jodh	...	Rawul Pindee Misn. schl.
,, Sankar	...	Moradabad school.
,, Shere	...	Umritsur Mission school.
,, Zalim	...	Fyzabad High school.

Sinha, Chunilal	...	Midnapore L. M. school.
,, Ravinandan	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Som, Sureschandra	...	Hare school.
Srikrishna Appaji Pandhe	...	Nagpore F. Ch. Instn.
Syud Abdusslam	...	Doveton College.
Tukaramvishnu, Gosavi	...	Nagpore F. Ch. Instn.

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First Division.

In alphabetical order.

Amjad Ali	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Ashraf Ali	...	Ditto.
Bagchi, Brajagopál	..	Beauleah school.
Baldwin, W. G.	...	Doveton College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Bindulal	...	Beerbhoom school.
,, Gangeschandra	...	Jessore school.
,, Guruprasanna	...	Serajgunge school.
,, Harinath	...	Hare school.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Noakhally school.
,, Kartikchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,, Sasisekhar	...	L. M. S. school, Khagra.
,, Suryyakanta	...	Kandee school.
,, Taraprasanna	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Bardhan, Tarinikisor	...	Pogose school.
Bartholomeuz, J. D.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Basu, Asuinikumár	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
,, Asutosh	...	Ooterparah school.
,, Bihárikrishna	...	Hindu school.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Howrah school.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
,, Kalipada	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
,, Kunjavihari	...	Bancoorah school.
,, Mahendranath	...	Berhampore Coll. school.

Basu, Rajanikanta	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Rajendranath	... Baraset school.
„ Sasikumar	... Boys' Academy, Dacca.
„ Suratlal	... Konnugger school.
Bhaduri, Lalvihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Avinaschandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Chandrakumar	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kalidhan	... Sanskrit College.
„ Meghnath	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Upendranath	... Ditto.
Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Biswas, Amritalal	... Noral school.
„ Rajendranath	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Chakravarti, Byomkes	... Serampore College.
„ Devendranath	... Bancoorah school.
„ Durgacharan	... Bullagurh school.
„ Harakumar	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Champati, Avinaschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	... Bullagurh school.
„ Gopalchandra	... Gya school.
„ Pratapchandra	... Beerbhoom school.
„ Rajanikanta	... Burrisaul school.
„ Pamlal	... Hare school.
Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	... Metropolitan Institution.
Chobé, Dammeelal	... Agra Collegiate school.
Claxton, E.	... Mussooree school.
Daley, T.	... La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Dan, Kasinath	... Rungpore school.
Das, Basantakumar	... Dinajpore school.
„ Devendranath	... Hindu school.
„ Isvarchandra	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Navinchandra	... Jaggannath schl., Dacca.
„ Ramsaran	... Canning Coll., Lucknow.
„ Syamacharan	... Noral school.
Datta, Akshaykumar	... Howrah school.
„ Chandrakanta	... Furreedpore school.
„ Ramlal	... Noral school.
Davidson, W. H.	... Doveton College.
De, Advaitaprasad	... Balasore school.
„ Brajendralal	... Canning Coll., Lucknow.

De, Kshetramohan	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Pogose school.
DeMel, A. W.	...	St. Thomas' Coll.,Colombo.
Dindayal	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Durgaprasad	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Fink, E. J.	...	Doveton College.
Fitzgerald, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Ganpatprasad	...	Patna Normal school.
Ghosh, Charuchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Mahananda	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
,, Manmathakumar	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,, Nimaicharan	...	Howrah school.
,, Pratapchandra	...	Beerbhoom school.
,, Umeschandra	...	Hare school.
Goswami, Kisarilal	...	Hindu school.
,, Krishnadhan	...	Howrah school.
Grant, H. E.	...	Mussooree school.
Granville, H.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	Burrisaul school.
Guruprasad	...	Cawnpore Zillah school.
Gwyther, W. B.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Gyaprasad	...	Hume's H. schl., Etawah.
Hariharnath	...	Sarun school.
Housden, C. E.	...	Mussooree school.
Jagannath	...	Bareilly College.
Johnson, T. G.	...	Mussooree school.
Kalkaprasad	...	Barabanki High school.
Karmakar, Haripraṣanna	...	Jagannath school, Dacca.
Kerr, R. A.	...	Teacher.
Kundu, Ramkumar	...	Oriental Seminary.
Laha, Kenaram	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lahiri, Benimadhav	...	Santipore Eng. sch. (new.)
,, Dharanidhar	...	Ooterparah school.
,, Harimadhav	...	Hindu school.
Lalbahadur	...	Bareilly College.
Laville, B.	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	...	Midnapore school.

Majumdar, Kripanath	...	Furreedpore school.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Sridharpore school.
Makkar, Goshtavihari	...	Burdwan Moharaja's schl.
Mallik, Balaichand	...	Hare school.
„ Biharilal	...	Hindu school.
„ Prasaddas	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Manaharlal	...	Bareilly College.
McHatton, M. A.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Misr, Makhanlal	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Mitra, Charles Hiralal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Purnachandra	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Rammohan	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Moffet, G. E.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Mohanlal	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Mohanlal Katcha	...	Bareilly College.
Moizuddin	..	Bengal Academy.
Molakram	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Monks, M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ W.	...	Ditto.
Moung Shway Boo	...	Doveton College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Bamacharan	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Benimadhav	...	Hindu school.
„ Binadvihári	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Brajagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gangadhar	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Haranchandra	...	Hindu school.
„ Hariprasanna	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Hiralal	...	Bullagurh school.
„ Nripendrachandra	...	Hare school.
„ Purnachandra	...	Bullagurh school.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore school.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Satunath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Upendranath	...	Hindu school.
Murlidhar	...	St. John's College.
Nag, Haradhan	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Syamakanta	...	Dacca Coll. school.
Nandi, Sambhuchandra	...	Hare school.

Norman, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Panioty, J.	...	Ditto.
Patnaek, Madanmohan	...	Cuttack school.
Raghunathprasad	...	Allygurh Zillah school.
Rakshit, Mahendranath	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Ray, Gangadhar	...	Hindu school.
„ Nagendranath	...	Hazaribagh school.
„ Ramdayal	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate sch.
„ Sivaprasad	...	Dighapatia school.
„ Ugrakanta	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Umacharan	...	L. M. S. school, Kangrah.
„ Umeschandra	...	Jessore school.
Sahay, Nagwant	...	Gya school.
Sarkar, Bankavihari	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Nalínvihari	...	Hare school.
„ Natavar	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram sch.
Scott, G. W.	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Sen, Biharínath	...	Bullagurh school.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Devendranath	...	Patna Collegiate school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Hazaribagh school.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Srinath	...	Hare school.
„ Sulapani	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Sengupta, Harinath	...	Howrah school.
Sing, Baktawar	...	Bareilly College.
„ Raghuvar	...	Hume's High sch., Etawah.
„ Umrao	...	Bareilly College.
Sinha, Pramathkrishna	...	Beauleah school.
Som, Srikal	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
Sukul, Badrinarayan	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Vaish, Phakirchand	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Woodroffe, F.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Wright, G. J.	...	Allahabad High school.

Second Division.

In alphabetical order.

Abbay Sing	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Abdul Haque	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.

Acharyya, Jadunath	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sudhamay	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Adhikari, Banawarilal	...	Beauleah school.
„ Becharam	...	Ilsoba Mondlye school.
„ Nilratan	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
Aditya, Navinchandra	...	Mymensing school.
Afzaluddin Ahmed	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Ajodhyaprasad	...	Lukimpore High school.
Akbar Ali	...	Roy's Orpge., Shajhp.
Amiruddin	...	Sarun school.
Anthony, H. B.	...	Allahabad High school.
Azamali Khan	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Badri Alum	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Badriprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Badruddin	...	L. M. High sch., Benares.
Badrudiya	..	Rungpore school.
Baishnav, Brajanath	...	Santosh Jahnavi school.
Baishya, Ishanchandra	...	Mymensing school.
Bakshi, Kunjavihari	...	L. M. school, Midnapore.
Bandhu, Radhaprasanna	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Mahespore school.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Hindu school.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Bagalacharan	...	Mihirpore English school.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
„ Bisveswar	...	Noral school. [school.
„ Chandranath	...	Tumlook Hamilton's Eng.
„ Jagannath	...	Cutwa school.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Kamakshyacharan	...	Gya school.
„ Kedarnath	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
„ Krishnachandra	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Kshetranath	...	Navadwip A. S. school.
„ Nagendranath	...	Nebodhiya A. S. school.
„ Narsingchandra	..	Hindu school.
„ Nithurmay	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Prankrishna	...	Howrah school.
„ Purnachandra	...	Konnugger school.

Bandyopadhyay, Rasiklal	...	Noral school.
,, Sailendrachandra	...	Kalipara school.
,, Tinkari	...	Bancoorah school.
Banriamall	...	Ludiana Mission school.
Bariar Sing	...	Teacher.
Barkatullah Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Basak, Haralal	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
,, Madanmohan	...	Banglabazar school.
Basu, Abhaycharan	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
,, Adaityacharan	...	Monghyr school.
,, Avinaschandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Baranasi	.	Ula school.
,, Bipinvihari	..	Hare school.
,, Girischandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Jaigopal	..	Hare school.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Branch school.
,, Kulachandra	...	Pogose school.
,, Lalitchandra	...	Bengal Academy.
,, Lutvihari	...	Santipore Eng. sch. (old).
,, Nagendrachandra	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,, Narayandas	...	Howrah school.
,, Priyanath	..	Midnapore school.
,, Sikharkumar	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
,, Tarakchandra	...	Barripore school. [lahabad.
Battulal	...	St. Peter's C. M. schl., Al-
Beglar, F. D.	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Bera, Dwarkanath	...	Tumlook Hamilton's English school.
Bhagwan Sahay	...	Behar school.
Bhar, Kshetramohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Rajkrishna	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Bhat, Kesavram	...	Behar school.
Bhatta, Harinath	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Bhattacharyya, Grijabhusan	...	Santipore Eng. sch. (new).
,, Kisarilal	...	Howrah school.
,, Kumadnath	...	Serampore College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Sulkea school.
,, Sirishchandra	...	Culna Moharaja's school.
,, Syamacharan	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhaumik, Mahimchandra	...	Banglabazar school.

Bhowaniprasad	...	Saharunpore Misn. school.
Biswas, Chintamani	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
„ Gopalchandra	...	L.M. High sch., Benares.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Commillah school.
„ Krishnavihari	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Nilmadhav	...	South Baharoo school.
Brahmo, Annadacharan	...	Garden Reach school.
Brittain, J. J.	...	Private student.
Brown, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Cashman, H. S.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Chakravarti, Akshaykumar	...	Khajah Addool Gunny's school.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Intally Institution.
„ Harachandra	.	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Jogendranath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Jogendranath	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Madanmohan	...	Pubna school.
„ Madhavchandra	...	Seal's College.
„ Manmohan	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Mathurmohan	...	Mymensing school.
„ Matilal	...	Howrah school.
„ Prabhatchandra	...	Nizamut school
„ Rajivlochan	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's school.
„ Rajmohan	...	Pogose school.
„ Saratkumar	...	Ditto.
Chandiprasad	...	Sultanpore Zillah school.
Chattopadhyya, Adharchandra	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Aghornath	...	Cutwa school.
„ Banawarilal	...	Bhastara school.
„ Binodgopal	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Govindachandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Hare school.
„ Kamakshyaprasad	...	Serampore College.
„ Kshetranath	...	Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„ Makhanlal	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Hare school.
„ Promodacharan	...	Baraset school.
„ Ramanath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Sailajanandan	...	Beerbhoom school.

Chattopadhyay,	Sirishchandra	... Ooterparah school.
„	Sripati	... Sanskrit College.
„	Suryyakumar	... Queen's College, Benares.
„	Syamacharan	... Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„	Taragati	... Victoria sch., Ghazeepore.
„	Upendrachandra	... Burdwan Moharaja's sch.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaykumar	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„	Bipinchandra	... Beauleah school.
„	Isanchandra	... Bancoorah school.
„	Mahinimohan	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„	Nandalal	... Beerbhoom school.
„	Nilkanta	... Beauleah school.
„	Prasannachandra	... Ditto.
„	Ramchandra	... Mymensing school.
Chhotulal		... Ajmere Collegiate school.
Das,	Anandamohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Benimadhav	... Kishnaghur Coll. school.
„	Bishnuchandra	... Cutwa school.
„	Dharmadas	... Serampore College.
„	Ghanesyam	... Gowhatty High school.
„	Harischandra	... Noakhally school.
„	Jogeschandra	... Burrisal school.
„	Kamalanath	... Mogultolli school.
„	Mahendranath	... Hindu school.
„	Nimaicharan	... Chittagong school.
„	Ramsundar	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's school.
„	Rasiklal De	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„	Saradakanta	... Burrisaul school.
„	Saradakumar	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„	Sidheswar	... Oriental Seminary.
„	Tarinicharan	... Commillah school.
„	Umeschandra	... Howrah school.
Datta,	Akshaykumar	... Hare school.
„	Amarchandra	... Mymensing school.
„	Annadaprasad	... Dinajpore school.
„	Girischandra	... Barripore school.
„	Gopal	... Almora Mission school.
„	Jogendrachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate school
„	Kalicharan	... Ditto.

Datta, Kaliprasanna	...	Beauleah school.
,, Maheschandra	...	Cachar school.
,, Mahinimohan	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,, Nagendranarayan	...	Hindu school.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	L. M. school, Khagra.
,, Phanibhusan	...	Hare school.
,, Revatimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
,, Sasibhusan	...	Pogose school.
De, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	Jonye Training school.
,, Kedarnath	...	Hindu school.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Noakhally school.
,, Syamlal	...	Oriental Seminary.
Dev, Tarinicharan	...	Commillah school.
Dikshit, Dwarkaprasad	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Dobson, E. F. H.	...	St. P.'s schl., Darjeeling.
Domanlal	...	Teacher.
Dube, Bhaskar	...	Mirzapore Zillah school.
,, Dewakar	...	Ditto.
Durgaprasad Austhee	...	Unao High school.
Dutt, C.	...	L. M. High schl., Benares.
Fariduddin Ahmed	...	Bareilly College.
Farmer, H.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Gangopadhyay, Chandrakisar	...	Pogose school.
,, Gangacharan	...	Midnapore school.
,, Rajendrachandra	...	Devipore school.
Garibdas	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Gauridyal	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Ghantaya	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Ghatak, Madhavchandra	...	Mymensing school.
Ghosh, Bholanath	...	Hare school.
,, Bidhubhusan	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
,, Biharilal	...	Andool school.
,, Biharilal	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,, Binadilal	...	Hare school.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Burdwan Raja's school.
,, Haradhan	...	Hazaribagh school.
,, Jadunath	...	Noral school.
,, Jogendranath	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Kunjavihari	...	Kuchiakol Rajgram schl.

Ghosh, Mathuranath	...	Beauleah school.
„ Nityananda	...	Cuttack school.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
„ Ramchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Ramlal	...	Noral school.
„ Sannyasicharan	...	Hare school.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Surendranath	...	Calcutta Trang. Academy.
„ Surendranath	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Ghoshal, Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Golam Ahmed	...	Teacher.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	Navadwip A. S. school.
„ Jogendranath	...	Ooterparah school.
Guha, Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Pakoor school.
„ Radharaman	...	Pogose school.
Gun, Bhowaniprasad	...	Mymensing school.
Gupta, Bhuvanesvar	...	Pogose school.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Bhagulpore school.
„ Piyarisankar Das	...	Burisal school.
„ Priyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Hadryar Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Hamdar Rohim	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate sch.
Hardeoprasad	...	Saugor High school.
Haribhatta Manikar	...	Teacher.
Harkarn Das	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Harvans Sahay	...	Behar school.
Harvey, E. M.	...	Doveton College.
Hossain Ali	...	Behar school.
Ishan Ali	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Iswardas	...	Umritsur Collegiate sch.
Janakdharilal	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Jankiprasad	...	Unao High school.
Jognesvar Damodar	...	City School, Nagpore.
Jordan, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Jwalaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Kanhyalal	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Kasiram	...	Umritsur Collegiate sch.
Keogh, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Khunnilal	...	Goonda High school.
Knight, G. A.	...	Bishop's school, Simla.
Komaruddin Mohammed	...	Rungpore school.
Kshetri, Lakshminarayan	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
Kuar Bahadoor	...	Bareilly College.
Kulleeram	...	Hume's H. sch., Etawah.
Kumar, Sasibhusan	...	Sanskrit College.
Kundu, Amvikacharan	...	Howrah school.
,, Bhuvanmohan	...	Hindu school.
Kunjaviharilal	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Lahiri, Durgadas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Laird, W.	...	Bishop's school, Simla.
Lala, Babooram	...	Ghazeepore Mission sch.
Lalchand	...	Umritsur Collegiate sch.
Lincoln, H. C.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Livingstone, W.	...	Ditto.
Lloyd, J. C.	...	Ditto, Calcutta.
Madangopal	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Madanlal	...	L. M. High sch., Benares.
Mahommed Aslum	...	C. M. school, Peshawar.
,, Azhar	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
,, Farraq	...	Baptist M. sch., Monghyr.
,, Hadi	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
,, Hussain	...	Ditto.
,, Imam	..	Delhi Collegiate school.
,, Inayat-ar-Rahman	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Nasur-ul-Nasir	...	Arrah school.
,, Yusaf	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Maitra, Kalipada	...	St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
,, Madhusudan	...	Navadwip A. S. school.
,, Piyarimohan	...	Beauleah school.
,, Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajendranath	...	L M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Syamacharan	...	Beauleah school.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Mohespore school.

Maitra, Umeschandra	...	Beauleah school.
Majumdar, Binadvihari	...	Coomercolly school.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Noakhally school.
„ Girindrachandra	...	Hare school.
„ Jasadanandan	...	Berhampore Collegiate sch.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Ramchandra	...	Beauleah school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Jaggannath sch., Dacca.
Malcolm, C.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Mallik, Prakasnath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hindu school.
„ Sivchandra	...	Hooghly Coll. schl..
„ Surathnath	...	Beauleah school.
Manna, Umeschandra	...	Midnapore school.
Maruti, Kasinath	...	City school, Nagpore.
Marwari, Nauranga	...	Puruleah school.
Mazeruddin Khan	...	Pubna school.
McKay, W. R.	...	La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Mirthrose, B.	...	Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
Misra, Baburam	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
„ Devisahay	...	Ditto.
„ Mayasankar	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramdhan	...	Goonda High school.
Mitra, Annadacharan	...	Niz. sch., Moorshedabad.
„ Biharilal	...	Hindu school.
„ Chandicharan	...	Howrah school.
„ Charuchandra	...	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Chunilal	...	Hindu school.
„ Devendranath	...	Burdwan Moharaja's schl.
„ Indrakanta	...	Bhagulpore school.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Hindu school.
„ Kalicharan	...	Jaggannath school, Dacca.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnaprasanna	...	L. M. school, Midnapore.
„ Motilal	...	Hindu school.
„ Navakumar	...	Midnapore school.
„ Sureschandra	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	Konnuggur school.
„ Upendranath	...	Hindu school.
Mohadevlal	...	Calcutta F. C. Instn.

Mohanlal, H.	...	Bareilly College.
Mohavirprasad	...	Goonda High school.
Moreswar, Atmaram Jamdar	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Muhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Ooterparah school.
,, Banikanta	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Biharilal	...	Bancoorah school.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
,, Dayalchandra	...	Hindu school.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old).
,, Golakchandra	...	Seal's College.
,, Haripada	...	Berhampore Coll. schl.
,, Mahendranath	..	Furreedpore school.
,, Narayanchandra	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
,, Nishikanta	...	Pogose school.
,, Rakhalchandra	...	Baraset school.
,, Ramchandra	...	Bihala Mission school.
,, Sachchidananda	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Goverdangah school.
,, Satyacharan	...	Garden Reach school.
,, Tinkari	...	Seal's College.
,, Umeshchandra	...	Beerbhoom school.
,, Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Munalal	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Murlidhar	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Na'ek, Sudamcharan	...	Cuttack school.
Nag, Rajkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
,, Srikrishna	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Nandakumar	...	Fyzabad school.
Nandi, Rashvihari	..	Hare school.
Narayan, Govinda Dandikar	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
,, Jagannathprasad	...	Hindu school.
Nehalchandra	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Nepal Pande	...	Fyzabad school.
Niogi, Lolitchandra	...	Berhampore Coll.. schl.
O'Grady, G. R.	...	St. Fr. DeSale's school.
Ohdadar, Mahendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Oliver, C.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Pain, Iswarprasad	...	Hare school.
Pal, Aghornath	..	Konnogur school.

Pal, Binadvihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Brindavanchandra	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
„ Gnanendranath	...	Barripore Aided school.
„ Gurucharan	...	Commillah school.
Panda, Bhagirati	...	Cuttack school.
Pandit, Sivkrishna	...	Burdwan Moharaja's schl.
„ Tribhuvannath	...	Sitapore High school.
Parasdas	...	Private Student.
Pattak, Devakinandan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Payne, J. A.	...	Calcutta Free school.
Pramanik, Harinath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Nandalal	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old.)
Prasad, Raghunandan	...	L. M. S. In. Bhowanipore.
„ Raghunandan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Prasadilal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Raghunath Rao Chandorekar	...	Saugor High school.
Ramchandra Rao Narle	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Ramcharan Viharilal	...	Ditto.
Ramlal	...	Allygurh Zillah school.
Ramlal	...	Bareilly College.
Ramniranjanprasad	...	Sarun school.
Ramratanlal	...	Bulrampore school.
Ramruplal	...	Private Student.
Ramsaranlal	...	Mozufferpore school.
Ramsarup	...	Allyghur Zillah school.
Ramvhao Wasudev Pathak	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Rango Amritsant	...	Ditto.
Ray, Abhayananda	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Asutosh	...	Howrah school.
„ Atulchandra	...	Pogose school.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Banikanta	...	Kandi school.
„ Girijasankar	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Gnanendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Govindamohan	...	Jessore school.
„ Harilal	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (old.)
„ Indubhusan	...	St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
„ Manmathanath	...	Berhampore Coll. school.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Ray, Prakas	...	L. M. High sch., Benares.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Chittagong school.
„ Radhakrishna	...	Pakoor school.
„ Radhikanath	...	L. M. school, Khagra.
„ Rajanikanta, No. 1	...	Kishnaghur Coll. schl.
„ Rajatsekhar	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Rajendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sailendravandhu	...	Baraset school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Beauleah school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Kustea school.
„ Syamacharan	...	Mymensing school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Dighapatea school.
Raychaudhuri, Avinaschandra	...	Burrisa school.
Ridge, G. R.	...	Calcutta Boys' school.
Rudra, Umacharan	...	Hare school.
Saha, Anukulchandra	...	Howrah school.
„ Chunilal	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Sankhdar, Baldeoprasad	...	Bareilly Coll. schl.
Sanyal, Jogendranath	...	Serampore College.
„ Kalidas	...	Muragacha school.
„ Pulinchandra	...	Ditto.
Sanvardas	...	Allahabad Zillah school.
Sarkar, Haradhan	...	Hazaribagh school.
„ Haricharan	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Serajgunge school.
„ Jagatnarayan	...	Hazaribagh school.
„ Kalipada	...	Serampore College.
„ Ramnarayan	...	Hazaribagh school.
Sarnakar, Haridas	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Schokman, G. P.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Sen, Akshaychandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Anantakumar	...	Burrisal school.
„ Avalakanta	...	Govardangah school.
„ Bisveswar	...	Pogose school.
„ Chandranath	...	Burrisal school.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	Sylhet Govt. school.
„ Devendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Jaggannath schl., Dacca.
„ Gangaprasad	...	Dacca Collegiate school.

Sen,	Haricharan	... Pogose school.
„	Hemchandra	... Jeypore Moharaja's schl.
„	Hemchandra	... Rungpore school.
„	Hridaynath	... Furreedpore school.
„	Jadunath	... Jessore school.
„	Jogendranath	... Hazaribagh school.
„	Kalicharan	... Jessore school.
„	Mahimchandra	... Pogose school.
„	Paresnath	... Burrisal school.
„	Prasannakumar	... Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„	Rajanikanta	... Burrisal school.
„	Rasiklal	... Jessore school.
„	Satischandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Set,	Girischandra	... Hindu school.
„	Phakirchand	... Ditto.
„	Sasibhusan	... Howrah school.
Sexton,	F.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
Shaikh	Emaroth	... Beauleah school.
„	Nijabutulla	... Ditto.
Shepherd,	E.	... La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Shewbakhsh		... Hurdui Zillah school.
Shilstone,	W. A. A.	... La Marte. Coll., Calcutta.
Sil,	Ramnarayan	... Hooghly Coll. school.
Sinha,	Bahadur	... Bareilly Collegiate school.
„	Bhaibaz	... Patna Collegiate school.
„	Brahmaprasad	... Bancoorah school.
„	Chandrasekhar	... L. M. school, Khagra.
„	Haribaksh	... Cawnpore Zillah school.
„	Jogendranath	... St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
„	Lakshmicharan	... Gorukpore Missn. school.
„	Maheschandra	... Berhampore Coll. school.
„	Makhanlal	... Kishnaghur Collegiate sch.
„	Ramkhelawan	... Queen's College, Benares.
„	Ramnarayan	... Ditto.
„	Siddhigopal	... Hooghly Branch school.
„	Sivavaran	... Queen's College, Benares.
Sivnarayan		... Goonda High school.
Sivsahay		... L. M. High schl., Benares.
Sohanlal		... Muttra Zillah school.

Som, Krishnachandra	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Stark, J.	...	Serampore College.
Sunderdas	...	Rawulpindee Missn. schl.
Swami, S. Narayan	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Syed Akbar Ali	...	Agra Collegiate school.
„ Azhur Ali	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Haji Hosan	...	Agra Collegiate school.
„ Ismail	...	F. Ch. Instn , Nagpore.
„ Mohommed Fakhruddin	...	Arrah school.
Talukdar, Syamacharan	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Tamizuddin	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Tewari, Badrinath	...	Patna Collegiate school.
„ Govindanarayan	...	Pogose school.
Thakurdas	...	Amritsar Coll. schl. [pore.
Thomas, D.	...	C. M. S. High schl., Jubbl-
Thomson, W. H.	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Todarmal, Kanungo	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Todd, O.	...	Mussoorie school.
Trivedi, Hardyal	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Trivenilal	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Venkya	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Vinayaknarayan	...	Ditto.
Westroff, W. F.	...	La Marte. Coll., Lucknow.
Wilkinson, G.	...	Ditto.

Third Division.

In alphabetical order.

Abdul Samad, Sheikh	...	Cuttack school.
Abul Hosen	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
Adya, Umacharan	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Aikat, Dhankumar	...	Muradpore sch.,Bankipore.
Amanat-ulla, Sheikh	...	Serampore College.
Amjad Ali	...	Hooghly Coll. school.
Asader Ali	...	Sylhet school.
Bagchi, Trailokyanath	...	Sultanpore Zillah school.
Baksi, Amarnath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Hooghly Coll. School.
„ Devendranath	...	Cal. Training Academy.

Bandyopadhyay,	Durgacharan	... Chitpore Wn. Missn. schl.
,,	Haramohan	... Bangla Bazar school.
,,	Haranchandra	... Hazaribagh school.
,,	Haridas	... Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,,	Hemchandra	... Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
,,	Jogendranath	... Jonye Training school.
,,	Jogneswar	... Culna Moharajah's school.
,,	Navinchandra	... South Baharoo school.
,,	Nilmadhav	... Ajodhya school.
,,	Piyarilal	... Ampta school.
,,	Priyanath	... Culna Moharajah's school.
,,	Priyanath	... Monghyr school.
,,	Rakhaldas	... Patna Collegiate school.
,,	Ramlal	... Howrah school.
,,	Suryyanath	... Berhampore Coll. schl.
Bansidharprasad		... Bhagulpore school.
Bapuji Vishun Raikar		... Nagpore F. Ch. Instn.
Baral, Gaurkisor		... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Barat, Nityanandaprasad		... Cutwa school.
Basu, Akshaykumar		... Takey school.
,,	Bamacharan	... Bhastarah school.
,,	Binadvihari	... Monghyr school.
,,	Bipinvihari	... Noral school.
,,	Girischandra	... Barripore school.
,,	Lutvihari	... Cal. F. Ch. Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan	... Furreedpore school.
Batukprasad		... Patna Collegiate school.
Bhattacharyya,	Probhaschandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
,,	Priyanath	... Nebodhia A. S. school.
,,	Umeschandra	... Sanskrit College.
Bhunia, Sitanath		... Private Student.
Binaekrao		... Saugor High school.
Biswas, Hiralal		... Kishnaghur Collegiate schl.
,,	Pramathanath	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
,,	Ramgati	... Gosai Durgapore school.
,,	Sitikanta	... Bancoorah school.
Bramesvarprasad		... Sarun school.
Bujrung Biharilal Chowdry		... Mozufferpore school.
Calvert, P.		... St. Peter's College.
Chakravarti, Bamacharan		... Garden Reach school.

Chakravarti, Birajnath	...	Fyzabad school.
„ Chandrabhushan	....	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Dinanath	...	Mymensing school.
„ Gangacharan	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Isanchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. school.
„ Kalikumar	...	Mymensing school.
„ Ramkumar	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Serampore College.
„ Asutosh	...	Barrackpore school.
„ Brajanath	...	Balgonah A. H. C. E. schl.
„ Chandicharan	...	Hare school.
„ Dhankrishna	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Durgadas	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Haranchandra	...	Bhowanipore Un. Acady.
„ Harinath	...	Private Student.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Ajodhya school.
„ Kumadnath	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Nandakumar	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
„ Nilmani	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Praneswar	...	Okersha school.
„ Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Gosai Durgapore school.
Chobe, Parsottamdas	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Daphadar, Pratapchandra	...	Serampore College.
Das, Adharchandra	...	Chitpore Wesleyan M. schl.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Sulkea school.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Behala Mission school.
„ Bisveswar	...	Pogose school.
„ Girischandra	...	Khajah Abdul Gunny's schl.
„ Govindachandra	...	Sridhapore school.
„ Gurucharan	...	Calcutta Training Instn.
„ Kedarnath	...	Howrah school.
„ Lalitkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Mahendranarayan	...	Balasore school.
„ Ramanath	...	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	Chittagong school.
„ Saratchandra	...	Pogose school.
„ Umakanta	...	Burpeta school.
„ Umeschandra	...	Pooree school.

Das, Upendramohan	...	Hindu school.
Datta, Bhupendranarayan	...	Boroe school.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Cal. F Ch. Instn.
„ Girrajkisor	...	St. John's College.
„ Hiralal	...	Hindu school.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Hare school.
„ Nitaicharan	...	Chinsurah Hindú school.
„ Upendra	...	St. Xavier's College.
De, Arunchandra	...	Howrah school.
„ Bamacharan	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Jogneswar	...	Kuchiacole Rajgram schl.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Chittagong school.
„ Phakirchand	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
Devidatta	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Dube, Durgaprasad	...	Purneah school.
Fermie, J.	...	Bengal Academy.
Furzand Ali	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Fuzlur Ruhman	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Gangopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Monghyr school.
„ Haranchandra	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Jivankrishna	...	Bp. Wilson's schl., Chatra.
„ Kamalakanta	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Prankisan	...	Bullagurh school.
Ghosh, Abhaychandra	...	Bangla Bazar school.
„ Bansidhar	...	Piljung school.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Gen. Assembly's Instn.
„ Dayalchandra	...	Boys' Academy, Dacca.
„ Jadavindu	...	Burdwan Moharaja's schl.
„ Krishnalal	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Ladlimohan	...	Bhagulpore school.
„ Matilal	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Matilal	...	St. Stephen's Mn. schl., Nyhaty.
„ Nirdukhakumar	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	Pogose school.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	Bhagulpore school.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Satkari	...	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Bengal Institution.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Hare school.

Ghoshal, Avinaschandra	...	Howrah school.
Golam Lilahi	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Guha, Annadacharan	...	Albert Institution.
Gupta, Anandamohan	...	Commillah school.
„ Nandalal	...	Patna Normal school.
Hajra, Radhamohan	...	Pooree school.
Haldar, Kedarnath	...	Barrackpore school.
„ Syamacharan	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Harajasray	...	Umritsur Collegiate school.
Hickie, W.	...	St. George's College.
Jagannath	...	L. M. H. schl., Benares.
Jogneswardayal	...	Ranchee school.
Jogneswar Ramchandra	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Kalicharan	...	Hazaribagh school.
Kamptaprasad	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Kar, Amritalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Karmakar, Haridas	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mathurchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Kisanchand	...	Loodianah Mission school.
Kisanlal	...	Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
Kolya, Manimohan	...	Howrah school.
Laeemun	...	Hume's Hg. schl., Etawah.
Laghata, Dhundiraj	...	Saugor High school.
Lahiri, Kalinath	...	Bhagulpore school.
„ Kanailal	...	Kustea school.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Maitra, Brajalal	...	Digaputia school.
„ Lalmohan	...	St. John's College.
Majumdar, Atulkrishna	...	Intally Institution.
„ Haricharan	...	Mahespore school.
„ Janakinath	...	Pubna school.
„ Kalidas	...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	...	Beauleah school.
Makkaram	...	Christ Ch. schl., Cawnpore.
Makundlal	...	C. M. S. H. schl., Jblpore.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu school.
Manna, Makhanlal	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Misra, Chandiprasad	...	Monghyr school.
Misrilal	...	Lakhimpore High school.

Mitra, Amritalal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendranath	...	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Kalikumar	...	Mymensing school.
„ Kisarimohan	...	Midnapore school.
„ Syamaldhan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mohankisan Dur, Pandit	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Mukhopadhyya Abhaycharan	...	Deogurh school.
„ Badrikanath	...	P. Gupinathpore school.
„ Binadvihari	...	Hindu school.
„ Haripada	...	Hazaribagh school.
„ Hemchandra	...	Ilsoba Mondlye school.
„ Jadunath	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
„ Kedarnath	...	Hooghly Collegiate schl.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Baraset school.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Nildhan	...	Howrah school.
„ Pundarikakshya	...	Hindu school.
„ Ramlal (Senior)	...	Kuchiacole Rajgram schl.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Bulluttee school.
„ Sikharnath	...	Cal. F. Ch. Institution.
„ Umacharan	...	Oriental Seminary.
Nag, Girischandra	...	Cachar school.
„ Sitalhari	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Najmuddin, Ahmed	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Nandi, Goshtavihari	...	Hindu school.
Narasayah	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Nundy, G.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Pal, Bhagavanchandra	...	Pogose school.
„ Devnarayan	...	Hooghly Collegiate schl.
„ Navadwipchandra	...	Coomercolly school.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Palit, Tarinigopal	...	Hindu school.
Pande, Arjun	...	Muradpore schl., Bankipore.
Pannalal	...	Muttra school.
Pannalal	...	Sehore High school.
Parthasarathi, C. R.	...	Saugor High school.
Patra, Bhajahari	...	Midnapore school.
Pragdas	...	St. Peter's C. M. school, Allahabad.
Raghunath Gajanan Vewharay	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.

Raghunath Vaman	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Ramchandra	...	St. Stephen's College.
Ramkisanlal	...	Behar school.
Ramkisanlal	...	Teacher.
Ramsahay	...	St. John's College.
Rangaya, G.	...	F. Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Ráy, Asidhari	...	Kuchiacole Rajgram schl.
,, Avinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ghanasyam	...	Serampore College.
,, Jagatchandra	...	Deogurh school.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Bhowanipore Union Acay.
,, Karunakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
,, Madhusudan	...	Pogose school.
,, Navadwipchandra	...	Burdwan Moharaja's schl.
,, Sitanath	...	Hindú school.
Raychaudhuri, Mathuranath	...	Mohespore school.
,, Niradnath	...	Ditto.
Robertson, C.	...	Bengal Academy.
Sahay, Raghunath	...	Arrah school.
,, Sivsankar	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Sahu, Krupanidhi	...	Cuttack school.
Samanta, Saradaprasad	...	Bancoorah school.
Sanwal, Trilochan	...	Almorah Mission school.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Hare school.
,, Bimanvihari	...	Garden Reach school.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Hare school.
,, Golaknath	...	Private Student.
,, Kantilal	...	Santipore Eng. schl. (new.)
,, Krishnalal	...	Hindú school.
,, Mahendranath	...	Chinsurah Hindú school.
,, Prabodhchandra	...	Bancoorah school.
Sarma, Deveswar	...	Sibsaugor school.
,, Ravichandra	...	Tejpore school.
Sen, Benimadhav	...	Chittagong school.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Pulwa Magurah school.
,, Gurugovinda	...	Beauleah school.
,, Haricharan	...	Seebpore Institution.
,, Kailaschandra	...	Jenkins' schl., Cooch Behar.
,, Kalikanta	...	Burrisaul school.
,, Manmohan	...	Konnugger English schl.

Siddhanta, Gaurchandra	...	Devipore school.
Sigdar, Rasvihari	...	Pubna school.
Sing, Sheogolam	...	Sarun school.
Sinha, Sivsankar	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Som, Jadavprasanna	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
Srinibas Prahlad	...	City school, Nagpore.
Sur, Mahendralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ukil, Kalikumar	...	Private Student.
Yusuf Ali	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.

MEDICINE.

M.D.

Basu, Jagavandhu	...	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst. Surg., H. M. 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.

B.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra	...	1866	Medical College.
,, Navakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1872	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Purnachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhav	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1872	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1866	Ditto.
De, Nandalal	...	1867	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Phakirchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankavihari	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	1871	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Peters, C. E.	...	1868	Ditto.

Datta, Krishnalal	1870	Medical College.
„ Manahar	1865	Ditto.
„ Manilal	1862	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1863	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1865	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1871	Ditto.
„ Kalachand	1872	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Dev, Amritalal	1869	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinvihari	1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1862	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	1868	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Biharilal	1869	Ditto.
„ Dayalkisan	1867	Ditto.
„ Dukari	1863	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadavkisan	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1863	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	1869	Ditto.
„ Kishnadhan	1864	Ditto.
„ Madhavchandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1864	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Parvatichandra	1864	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	1863	Ditto.
„ Ratikanta	1872	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1866	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kaliprasanna	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
Gupta, Avinaschandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	1871	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	1868	Ditto.

Gupta, Ramcharan	1866	Medical College.
„ Ramkali	1870	Ditto.
„ Sambhuchandra	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	1863	Ditto.
„ Nidhulal	1872	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	1862	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajkumar	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Navinchandra	1871	Ditto.
Lahuri, Gopalchandra	1864	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1865	Ditto.
Lutful, Khabir	1871	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritalal	1871	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Rajendranath	1871	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	1869	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Dinanath	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	1869	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	1862	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	1861	Ditto.
„ Kasikinkar	1865	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	1861	Ditto.
„ Priyamvarnath	1869	Ditto.
„ Syamchandra	1866	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	1861	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	1866	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	1863	Ditto.
„ Jadubhushan	1866	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1866	Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Lalmadhav	1866	Ditto.
„ Rajkisar	1863	Ditto.
Nandi, Nityananda	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	1862	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Durgadas	1861	Ditto.

Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Navagopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bhuvanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Balaichandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mokhodacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1865	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1865	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	...	1868	Ditto.
Zalnur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

1873.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Dharmadas	...	Medical College.
„ Umeshchandra	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Das, Benimadhav	...	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Datta, Batekrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	Ditto.
De, Ramankrishna	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Prisitosh	...	Ditto.
Laha, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjavihari	...	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Ditto.
Ray, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Umeshchandra	...	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

1872.

Abdul Razzaq	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ramlal	...	Ditto.

Basu, Binodakrishna	...	Medical College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Probodchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bijaykumar	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Nimaichandra	...	Ditto.
Dan, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
Das, Sivkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Syamchand	...	Ditto.
Datta, Hiralal	...	Ditto.
De, Grishchandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kisarimohan	...	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Guha, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipinkrishna	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Navakumar	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Bhupalkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Kailashchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kalidas	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Rajendrachandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Ditto.
Naylor, H. G. H.	...	Ditto.
Sen, Brajendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Jaharlal	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.

1873.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Asutosh	...	Medical College.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Ditto.
Basak, Mahimchandra	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harinath	...	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra	...	Ditto.
Das, Hiralal (1st)	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (2nd)	...	Ditto.

Datta, Meghnath	...	Medical College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Batekrishna	...	Ditto.
Garvin, F. F.	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Binadvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidas	...	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
Páin, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jogneswar	...	Ditto.
„ Lalvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Nirodnath	...	Ditto.
Saha, Asokchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Govindalal	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Ditto.
Sen Gupta, Priyanath	...	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

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IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankavihari	...	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhav	...	1872	Ditto.

At Second L.M.S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay Govindachandra	...	1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1856	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.

Basu, Benimadhav	...	1862	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	..	1866	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1872.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners.— { MR. ROGERS. / MR. ROWE, B.A.

1. Mention those traits in the character of Edwin, the hero of Beattie's "Minstrel," that gave indication of a poetical temperament and turn of mind.

2. Explain, in plain English, the following passages, and parse the italicized words :—

(*a.*) "Shall I be left forgotten in the dust,
When Fate, relenting, lets the flower *revive?*
Shall Nature's voice, to man alone unjust,
Bid him, though *doom'd* to perish, hope to live?
Is it for this fair Virtue oft must strive
With disappointment, penury, and pain?
No; Heaven's immortal spring shall yet arrive,
And Man's majestic beauty bloom again,
Bright through th' eternal year of Love's triumphant reign."

(*b.*) "Perhaps, in this neglected spot, is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

(*c.*) "From me, *no* harm shall touch thy reverend head;
From Greece, I'll guard thee too, for, in those lines,
The living image of my father shines."

3. Give a short account of Gray's life and poems, and state in what estimation the latter are held.

4. Point out anything worthy of notice in the subjoined extracts:

(*a.*) "The gossip's prayer for wealth, and wit, and worth."

(*b.*) "The partridge bursts away with whirring wings."

(*c.*) "And hark! the river, bursting every mound,
Down the vale thunders."

5. State what you understand by "Pyrrhus' maze" and "Epicurus' sty" in the first of the following quotations, and explain the allusion to Niobe in the second.

(*a.*) "Bless'd be the day I 'scaped the wrangling crew,
From Pyrrhus' maze and Epicurus' sty."

(*b.*) "Nor thou, O father! thus consumed with woe,
The common cares that nourish life forego;
Not thus did Niobe, of form divine,
A parent once, whose sorrows equall'd thine;
Six youthful sons, as many blooming maids,
In one sad day, beheld the Stygian shades;
Those by Apollo's silver bow were slain,
These Cynthia's arrows stretch'd upon the plain."

6. Describe the characteristics of Pope's versification.

7. What is poetical licence? Explain any that you discover in the lines given below.

(*a.*) "There are, who, deaf to mad Ambition's call,
Would shrink to hear the obstreperous trump of Fame."

(*b.*) "What time the lightning's fierce career began."

(*c.*) "Th' exploit of strength, dexterity, or speed,
To him nor vanity nor joy could bring."

8. Distinguish between "dauntless" and "undaunted," "effectual" and "effective," "gentle" and "genteel," and "alternate" and "alternative;" and frame sentences to illustrate their application.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners.— { Rev. W. Johnson.
Mr. M. J. White, M.A.

I. Explain the following phrases, and illustrate the meaning of each by a sentence:—

The least glimmering; the cap of liberty; a citizen of the world; knocked down to the highest bidder; in common parlance; cast in his teeth; still extant; the freaks of Fortune; household words; the naked eye; in an off-hand manner; slain without quarter.

II. Explain the following sentences:—

(1.) Every one took something with him that he thought might be of assistance to him in his march to the temple of Fame. Several had their swords drawn, some carried rolls of paper in their hands, some had compasses, others quadrants, others telescopes, and others

pencils. Some had laurels on their heads, and others buskins on their legs.

(2.) Julius Cæsar was now coming forward, and though most of the historians offered their service to introduce him, he left them at the door, and would have no conductor but himself.

(3.) He said he was now Pythagoras, the first of philosophers, and that formerly he had been a very brave man at the siege of Troy.

(4.) No truth is altogether barren.

(5.) The apothecary is perpetually employed in countermining the cook and the vintner.

(6.) The author of this book on "Health" lived to give a fourth edition of it. The mixture of the old man in it is rather a recommendation than a discredit to it.

(7.) Newton compared himself to a child gathering pebbles on the sea-shore.

(8.) He did not so much paint to live, as live to paint.

(9.) Civil convulsions nerve people to the encountering of strange risks.

(10.) Melancholy is a kind of demon that haunts our island, and often conveys herself to us in an easterly wind.

(11.) The defence was a good one, both in law and in common sense.

(12.) The committing of one's ideas to writing is like taking of stock by a tradesman.

III. (1.) Give the etymology of the following words, and mention other words from the same ro

Umpire, surgeon, precipice, posthumous, hi on the phics, isochronism, perfumes, polyglot.

(2.) Give examples of—

A noun in apposition; the nominative absolute; an infinitive mood as subject of a sentence; part of a sentence as the antecedent to a relative; a passive verb followed by an objective case; an intransitive verb followed by an objective of kindred meaning.

(3.) Parse the words in italics in the following sentences:—

(*a.*) Through this ford the enemy *must needs pass.*

(*b.*) The mill *was* then *building.*

(*c.*) You will break it, remarked Epictetus, and *the next moment, snap it went.* I told you *so,* added the philosopher, with all the indifference in the world.

(4.) Analyse (*c.*)

IV. Write out the following, having corrected the errors in grammar, idiom, &c.:—

(1.) Sir,

I beg to inform to your honour, that, since four weeks, I have been unable to attend to school, on account of these my following troubles. As I had an urgent business, for this very reason I was gone to home. When I reached in my village, I found that my house was totally fallen by cause of rain. My mother was severely caught by fever from four days, and was too ill. She was even at the end of dying. My brother was accused in a case of idleness about his duties; he received his jawab, and we were helpless. I am informed that for this my absence, you have forbidden that I should not receive the whole of my scholarship.

I am faultness in my absence, I hope you will be thorough and excuse me from deducting the money.

Yours obedient servant,

RAM NATH.

(2.) Nobody since two thousand years found the true reason why water does rise in pump. The common vulgar people told that pump has power of suction. The philosophers declared that it seems to us, Nature abhors vacuum. The Galileo's pupil did not see how can this be, for, above thirty-two feet, Nature does not make no objections to vacuum. It was not until after much study that he did not discover the true reason.

V. (1.) Is there anything with regard to the style or authorship of the *Tatler*, *Spectator* and *Tales of a Grandfather*, indicated by the titles of those works.

(2.) Mention some of the principal works of Scott and Addison. What influence did each of those authors exert on the Literature of his time?

VI. Write a *short* essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(1.) The effects of English taciturnity on the English language.

(2.) Instinct.

(3.) Exercise and temperance as a means of promoting health.

(4.) The influence of Ambition.

(5.) Cheerfulness as a habit that ought to be cultivated.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Webb, B.A.

1. Translate—

(*a.*) Nomen Arionium Siculas impleverat urbes;
Captaque erat lyricis Ausonis ora sonis.
Inde domum repetens puppim conscendit Arion,
Atque ita quæsitas arte ferebat opes.

Forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas :
At tibi nave tua tutius æquor erat.
Namque gubernator destricto constitit ense,
Ceteraque armata conscia turba manu.
Quid tibi cum gladio? dubiam rege, navita pinum;
Non sunt hæc digitis arma tenenda tuis.
Ille metu vacuus: "Mortem non deprecor," inquit;
"Sed liceat sumpta pauca referre lyra."
Dant veniam, ridentque moram. Capit ille coronam,
Quæ possit crines, Phœbe, decere tuos.
Induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam :
Reddidit icta suos pollice chorda sonos;
Flebilibus veluti numeris canentia dura
Trajectus penna tempora cantat olor.
Protinus in medias ornatus desilit undas;
Spargitur impulsa cærula puppis aqua.
Inde, fide majus, tergo delphina recurvo
Se memorant oneri supposuisse novo.
Ille sedens citharamque tenet, pretiumque vehendi
Cantat, et æquoreas carmine mulcet aquas.
Di pia facta vident. Astris delphina recepit
Jupiter, et stellas jussit habere novem.

(*b.*) Eliciunt cælo te, Jupiter, unde minores
Nunc quoque te celebrant, Eliciumque vocant.
Constat Aventinæ tremuisse cacumina silvæ,
Terraque subsedit pondere pressa Jovis.
Corda micant regis; totoque e pectore sanguis
Fugit; et hirsutæ diriguere comæ.
Ut rediit animus: "Da certa piamina," dixit,
"Fulminis, altorum rexque paterque deum :
Si tua contigimus manibus donaria puris;
Hoc quoque, quod petitur, si pia lingua rogat."

Annuit oranti; sed verum ambage remota
Abdidit, et dubio terruit ore virum.
"Cæde caput," dixit; cui rex: "Parebimus," inquit:
"Cudenda est hortis eruta cepa meis."
Addidit hic: "Hominis;" "Summos," ait ille, "capillos."
Postulat hic animam; cui Numa: "Piscis," ait.
Risit et: "His," inquit, "facito mea tela procures,
O vir colloquio non abigende deum.
Sed tibi, protulerit quum totum crastinus orbem
Cynthius, imperii pignora certa dabo."

2. Translate and explain, giving any allusions that may occur—

(*a.*) "Multa quidem didici; sed cur navalis in ære
Altera signata est, altera forma biceps?"
"Noscere me duplici posses in imagine," dixit,
"Ni vetus ipsa dies extenuaret opus."

(*b.*) Victa tamen vinces, eversaque Troja resurges;
Obruet hostiles ista ruina domos.

(*c.*) Nam puer impubes, et adhuc non utilis armis,
Unus de Fabia gente relictus erat.
Scilicet ut posses olim tu, Maxime, nasci,
Cui res cunctando restituenda foret.

(*d.*) Ille manus, olim missuras Hectora leto,
Creditur in lyricis detinuisse modis.

(*e.*) Quærere ut absumant, absumpta requirere certant, Atque ipsæ vitiis sunt alimenta vices.
Scan these two lines.

3. Explain clearly the meaning of the words—

(1) *occupo*, (2) *perpetuus*, (3) *applico*, (4) *submitto*. Quote any passages from your Latin Course you may remember, in illustration.

Derive *bruma*, *moneta*, *inermis*.

4. Decline *domus* and *sus* in the singular number.

Explain the difference between the following, giving examples:—

(1.) *Num* and *nonne*.

(2.) *Aliquis* and *quivis*.

(3.) *In*, followed by the Accusative, and *in* followed by the Ablative.

5. What is a *Deponent Verb*? What advantage has it over an Active Verb?

Translate into Latin—

(1.) The king, having conquered his enemies, returned home.

(2.) The traveller, having followed the guide, reached the city.

(3.) Cæsar said that he thought Gallus was not wise; for he had not acted according to his advice.

6. Explain *dies fastus* and *dies nefastus*. What were the divisions of the month in the Roman Calendar, and on what days of the month did they fall?

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. Garrett, B.A.

1. Translate—

Neque vero his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt facti quam timore ab eo alienati. Nam cum acerrimi viri præstantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoscerent, pertimuerunt, ne caritate patriæ ductus aliquando ab ipsis desciscceret, et cum suis in gratiam rediret. Itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quærere instituerunt. Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit. Erat enim ea

sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, præsertim cum animum attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem, præfectum regis Dari, se contulit. Cujus cum in intimam amicitiam pervenisset, et Atheniensium male gestis in Sicilia rebus opes senescere, contra Lacedæmoniorum crescere videret, initio cum Pisandro prætore, qui apud Samum exercitum habebat, per internuntios colloquitur et de reditu suo facit mentionem. Erat enim eodem, quo Alcibiades, sensu, populi potentiæ non amicus et optimatium fautor.

2. (*a.*) How are *Inceptive* verbs formed in Latin? Are there any in the above passage? If so, name them.

(*b.*) Write out the *principal parts* of the verbs, *quærere, instituerunt, decipi, attendisset, contulit, colloquitur.*

(*c.*) Is there more than one way of translating *caritas patriæ?*

(*d.*) Of what word is *prudentia* a contracted form? Are there any other similarly contracted words in the above passage?

(*e.*) What changes of meaning did the word *populus* undergo at different periods of Roman History?

(*f.*) Might you have used other constructions for *in Sicilia,* and *apud Samum?* State the rule with its exceptions for "the residing or happening in a place."

(*g.*) Explain the meaning of *diutius* in the above passage. Translate—"Themistocles minus parentibus probabatur, quod liberius vivebat, et rem familiarem negligebat."

(*h.*) *Alcibiadi celari:* what case is *Alcibiadi,* and what other cases may *celari* take?

3. Translate—

Neque vero hæc Dionysium fugiebant. Nam quanto esset sibi ornamento, sentiebat. Quo fiebat, ut uni huic maxime indulgeret neque eum secus diligeret ac filium; qui quidem, cum Platonem Tarentum venisse fama in Siciliam esset perlata, adolescenti negare non potuerit quin eum accerseret, cum Dion ejus audiendi cupiditate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic veniam magnaque eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. Quem Dion adeo admiratus est atque adamavit, ut se ei totum traderet Neque vero minus Plato delectatus est Dione. Itaque cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset, tamen eodem rediit ejusdem Dionis precibus adductus.

4. Translate—

Quos quo facilius repellerent, si forte bellum renovare conarentur, ad classis ædificandas exercitusque comparandos quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret, ejusque arbitrio quadringena et sexagena talenta quotannis Delume sunt collata. Id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic qua fuerit abstinentia, nullum est certius indicium, quam quod, cum tantis rebus præfuisset, in tanta paupertate decessit ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit.

5. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Latin :—

"Democritus was unable to distinguish black and "white after he had lost his sight."

"Hannibal had taken Saguntum and retired to "Carthage."

"After Alexander had killed his friend Clitus, he "nearly committed suicide."

"The Romans sent ambassadors to Bithynia to ask "king Prusias not to allow their greatest enemy to "remain with him."

"Miltiades was before all the men of his time both "for the antiquity and for the glory of his ancestry."

"The most difficult thing of all."

"All the greatest men."

SANSKRIT.

Examiners.— { Babu Rajkrishna Bandyopadhyay. / Babu Nrisinhachandra Mukhopadhyay.

1. Explain clearly the following verses in Sanskrit prose :

(a.) तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतम् ।
आगतन्तु भयं वीक्ष्य प्रतिकुर्य्याद्यथोचितम् ॥

(b.) अरावपुप्रचितं कार्य्यमातिथ्यं गृहमागते ।
क्षेत्तुः पार्श्वगताच्छायां नोपसंहरति द्रुमः ॥

(c.) कायः सन्निहितापायः सम्पदः पदमापदाम् ।
समागमाः सापगमाः सर्व्वमुत्पादि भङ्गुरम् ॥

(d.) तरुणस्तस्य पुत्रोऽभूत्तिग्मतेजा महातपाः ।
शृङ्गी नाम महाक्रोधो दुष्प्रसादो महाव्रतः ॥

2. Give the etymology of भेतव्यम्, आतिथ्यम्, क्षेत्तुः, उत्पादि, भङ्गुरम्, and दुष्प्रसादः ।

3. Explain the *samásas* in यथोचितम्, पार्श्वं गतात्, सन्निहितापायः, सापगमाः तिग्मतेजाः, and महातपाः ।

4. Why is षष्ठी विभक्ति used in भयस्य ? Parse यथोचितम् ।

5. In what cases are the words अरौ and क्षेत्तुः respectively, and why ?

कष्टं युद्धे दश शेषाः श्रुता मे
वयोऽस्माकं पाण्डवानाञ्च सप्त ।
द्रुना विंशतिराहताक्षौहिणीनां
तस्मिन् संग्रामे भैरवे क्षत्रियाणाम् ॥

6. Parse कष्टम्, and point out the nominative of श्रुता

7. To whom do the words वयः and सप्त in the second line respectively refer ?

8. Explain the *samásas* in, and give the meaning of द्रुना.

9. Decline the words मति, लघिमन्, and युवन् in the षष्ठी and सप्तमी विभक्ति.

10. Conjugate the verbs गम्, पत्, and ब्रू in the second Preterite (लिट्)

11. Translate the following passages into Sanskrit

(a.) The father, the mother, and the children dwell in one house ; they sleep beneath one roof, and they

eat the same food. If one is sick, they mourn together; and if any one is happy, they rejoice together.

(b.) Consider well before you make a promise. If you say you will do a thing, and you do it not, you will tell a lie; and who then will trust you?

12. Translate the following passage into English:

अथ प्रभाते श्येनपतिर्लगुडहस्तस्तं प्रदेशं गच्छन् काकेनावलोकितः। तमालोक्य काकेनोक्तं सखे मृग त्वमात्मानं मृतवत् सन्दर्शय वातेनोदरं पूरयित्वा पादान् स्तब्धीकृत्य तिष्ठ। अहं तव चक्षुषी चञ्चुवा विलिखामि। यदाहं शब्दं करोमि त्वमुत्थाय सत्वरं पलायिष्यसे। मृगस्तथैव काकवचनेन स्थितः। ततः श्येनपतिना हर्षोत्फुल्ललोचनेन तथाविधो मृग आलोकितः। अथासौ आःस्वयं मृतोऽसि इत्युक्ता मृगं बन्धनान्मोचयित्वा पाशान् ग्रहीतुं सत्वरो बभूव। ततः काकशब्दं श्रुत्वा मृगः सत्वरमुत्थाय पलायितः। तमुद्दिश्य तेन श्येनपतिना क्षिप्तेन लगुडेन शृगालो व्यापादितः।

ARABIC.

Examiner— Mr BLOCHMANN, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

قيل انه كان رجلان احدهما يسمى الخب والاخر
اسمه المغفل واشتركا فى تجارة فبيعما هما فى بعض

الطريق ان وجدا كيسا فيه الف دينار فلما وجداه بدالهما الرجوع الى بلدهما فرجعا حتى دنيا من سور المدينة وقعدا للاقتسام فقال المغفل للخب خذ نصف المبلغ واعطنى النصف وكان الخب قد قورفى نفسه ان ياخذ المبلغ جميعه فقال له لا نقتسم فان الشركة اقرب الى المصافاة ولكن ياخذ كل منا شيئًا ينفعه و ندفن الباقى فى اصل هذه الشجرة فهو موضع حريز فان احتجنا الى شيء جئت انا وانت واخذنا حاجتنا منه فاخذا يسيرا ودفنا الباقى ومضيا فدخلا البلد ثم ان الخب جاء وحده الى الشجرة فاخذ الذى فيها *

2. Parse according to Arabic grammar –

لا نقتسم – اعطنى – دنيا – اشتركا *

3. Inflect the Aorist with لم (المضارع المجزوم) of مد, يمل.

4. Inflect the ماضى, مضارع, and امر, active, of قال

5. (*a*) Which verbs commencing with Alif (*hamzah*) throw away the Alif in the Imperative ?

(*b*) Inflect the Imperative of احمر

6. Translate into English–

غد را لزمان ولم يزل غدا را
يصمى القلوب و يورث الافكارا

و یفرق الاحباب بعد تجمع
فتری الدموع علی الخدود تغزار
کانوا وکنت وکان عیشی ناعما
والدهر یجمع شملنا مدرارا
فلابکین دما و دمعا ساجلا
اسفا علیک لیالیا ونهارا

Explain the forms مدرار — اسفا — فلا بکین.

7. Translate into Arabic— The son of the king; the son of the good king; the good son of the king; I see her; I see you; I see them; I see both of you; I see all of you.

N.B. In answering questions (3), (4), (5), and (7) you are to put the اعراب and حرکات over each letter.

PERSIAN.

Examiner— Mr BLOCHMANN, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

یکی از ملوک عرب مدت عمرش سپری شد و قایم مقامی نداشت — وصیت کرد که بامدادان نخستین کسی که در شهر درآید تاج شاهی بر سر او نهند و تفویض مملکت بد و کنند — قضارا نخستین کسی که در آمد گدائی بود که همه عمر لقمه لقمه انبازخته و رقعه بر رقعه دوخته

بود – ارکان دولت و اعیان حضرت رضیت ملک را بجا آوردند و تسلیم مفاتیح قلاع و خزاین بدو کردند – مدتے ملک راند – بعضے از ارکان دولت گردن از مطاوعت او بپیچیدند وملوک دیار از هر طرف بمنازعت برخاستند و بمقاومت لشکر آراستند – فی الجمله سپاه ولشکر برآمدند و برخے از اطراف بلاد از تصرف او بدر رفت – درویش ازین واقعه پریشان و خسته خاطر بود ❁

2. (*a.*) Write out the words which have the Izáfat in the above passage.

(*b.*) Some editions read برخواستند, instead of برخاستند, in line 5. Which do you prefer?

3. Write down the meanings and the Imperatives (امر) and Present Participles (اسم فاعل), and the 3rd persons singular of the Future (مستقبل) of

– کشادن – گسیختن – مردن – دیدن – فرستادن – پختن – آویختن جستن – جستن – آراستن – ستدن

4. Bábar was born on the 6th Muharram. The tarickh of the year of his birth is شش محرم. In what year was he, therefore, born?

5. Translate into English—

شیندم در ایام حاتم که بود
بخیل اندرش بای پائے چو درد

صبا سرعتی رعل بانگ ادهمی
که بر برق پیشی گرفتے همي
بتگ ژاله مي ریخت برکوه ودشت
توگفتي مگر ابر نیسان گذشت
یکے سیل رفتار هامون نورد
که باد ازپیش باز ماندے چوگرد
بگفتند مردان صاحب علوم
سخنهاي حاتم بسلطان روم
که همتاي او درکرم مرد نسیت
چواسپش بجولان وناورد نیست
بیابان نوردی چوکشتی بر آب
که بالای سیرش نپرد عقاب
بدستور دانا چنین گفت شاه
که دعوي خجالت بود بےگواه
من ازحاتم آن اسپ تازي نژاد
بخواهم گر او مکرمت کرد و داد

6. Relate in Persian the story of the king of Yaman who tested Hatim's generosity by asking for his head, or any other similar story connected with Hatim.

BENGALI.

Examiners.— { BABU KANTICHANDRA BANDYOPADHYAY.
BABU NRISINHACHANDRA MUKHOPADHYAY.

1. Turn the following lines into prose order :—

নীরবিলা বীণাবাণী, উত্তরিলা সখী
বাসন্তী, বাড়িছে ক্রমে, শুন কান দিয়া,
আর্ত্তনাদ, সুবদনে! কেমনে কহিব
কেন কাঁদে পুরবাসী? চল আশুগতি
দেবের মন্দিরে যথা দেবী মন্দোদরী
পূজিছেন আশুতোষে।

2. Explain the *Sandhi* in নীরবিলা, and parse ক্রমে and আর্ত্তনাদ in the above.

3. Explain in plain Bengali the figurative expressions in the following :—

a. কহ মোরে, শশিপ্রিয়ে, কহ, কৃপা করি,
কার হেতু নিত্য তুমি সাজাও গগনে,
এ পথ,—উজ্জ্বল কোটি মণির কিরণে?
এ সুপথ দিয়া কি গো ইন্দ্রাণী সুন্দরী
আনন্দে ভেটিতে যান নন্দন-সদনে
মহেন্দ্র,—

b. ত্যজি বিষয়ের বন, ত্যজি বিষয়ের বন।
জ্ঞান পিঞ্জরেতে আসি হওরে বন্ধন॥

c. বায়ুদল বহিলা চৌদিকে
বৈশ্বানরশ্বাসরূপে.

d. বীরবীর্য্যে আশা-লতা কর ফলবতী,—
বীরবীর্য্যে আশুতোষে তোষ, বীর-ধন!

4. Who are addressed as শশিপ্রিয়ে in extract (*a*) and বীর-ধন in extract (*d*)? Explain why they are so addressed.

5. Explain the *Samásas* in the following :—
দেবদৈত্যনরত্রাস, বীরকুলর্ষভ, অদ্বিতীয়, প্রত্যেক.

6. Give, in your own words, a brief sketch of the শরশয্যা of ভীষ্ম.

7. Translate the following passage into English:—

সকল আগ্নেয়-গিরিতে প্রস্তর সমভাবে দ্রব হয় না। প্রস্তরের জাতিভেদ, ও গিরি-গহ্বরস্থ অগ্নির উত্তাপানুসারে তথা পর্ব্বতের উচ্চতানুরূপে, দ্রবীভূত প্রস্তরের তরলতার প্রভেদ হইয়া থাকে, সুতরাং উহার স্রোতের বেগও বিভিন্ন হয়। অত্যন্ত তরল প্রস্তর পার্ব্বত্য নদীর ন্যায় বেগবান্। পরন্তু তাহা কিঞ্চিৎ ঘনীভূত হইলে তাহার বেগ অত্যন্ত মৃদু হয়। বোরেলী সাহেব লিখিয়াছেন, কোন সময়ে এটনা পর্ব্বতের দ্রবীভূত প্রস্তর ক্রমাগত নয় বৎসর কাল অগ্রগামী হইয়া ২ ক্রোশ স্থান ব্যাপিয়াছিল। এই দ্রবীভূত প্রস্তর-প্রবাহ প্রথমতঃ প্রজ্বলিত অগ্নিবৎ থাকে; বায়ু সংস্পর্শে তাহার উপরিভাগ ত্বরায় শীতল হয়; কিন্তু তাহার অন্তর্ভাগ বহু কাল উত্তপ্ত থাকে।

8. Explain clearly the following extracts :—

a. তটিনী নিষ্প্রয়োজনীয় পদার্থ লইয়া যায়, অথচ জীবমাত্রের জীবনোপায় সকলের গৃহদ্বারে আনয়ন করে; অধিকন্তু নদীসকলকে পৃথিবীর স্বভাবসিদ্ধ রাজপথ বলিলেও বলা যায়, তাহাদ্বারা মনুষ্যেরা অনায়াসে দূর-দেশে গমনাগমন ও বাণিজ্য করিতে সক্ষম হয়।

b. ঐ উপদেশে ইন্দ্রিয়গ্রাহ্য ভূত তত্ত্ব এবং অতীন্দ্রিয় আত্মতত্ত্ব উভয় সম্লিষ্ট ছিল, ঋষিরা উভয়েরই ফল মুক্তি বলিয়া শিক্ষা দিতে লাগিলেন।

c. মায়াবাদ যাহা নব্য বেদান্তের মূল কথা তাহাও প্রচ্ছন্ন বৌদ্ধ মত, ষড়্দর্শন বৌদ্ধমতের তুল্য অহিতকর এবং জগতের ভবিষ্যৎ নাশন রূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

9. Explain the derivation of the following :—নৈমিত্তিক, আগ্নেয়, আহ্নিক, প্রাচীন.

10. Give the different abstract nouns derived from the adjectives মহৎ, লঘু, বৃদ্ধ. Give also the feminine forms of কুরঙ্গ, ভব, ঈশান, শিব.

URDU.

Examiner— Mr. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

بادشاہ جسکو ساري دنیا کے لوگ حاکم اعلی کہتے ہین
یا حاکم جو ایک ملک پر حکومت کرتا ہی حقیقت مین
فرمان بردار رعایا کا ہی رعیت کے دلون کي طرف حاکم
کي نظر ہوتي ہی رعایا ہي سے اونکے بھلے کي با ت
دریافت کرکے حاکم قانون بناتا ہی پس اسیواسطے ا وسنے
اتنا بڑا رتبہ پایا ہی کہ دنیا مین بادشاہ یا حاکم کہلا یا
ہی جو حاکم رعایا کي بھلائي کي فکر نہین کرتا وہ خود
بگڑ جاتا ہی پس اب تم اِس جگہہ سمجھہ لو کہ سردار
حقیقت مین اپني قوم کا فرمان بردار ہي فرمان برداري
اصل ہی سرداري کي اِسیطرح سمجھہ لو کہ جو شخص
حاکم نہین مانتا وہ اپني آسکودگي اور آرام مین خلل
ڈالتا ہي بےشمار مصیبتین اپنے پر اوٹھاتا ہی اپنے خویش
اور اقارب بلکہ تمام اپني قوم کو دکھہ اور رنج مین
ڈالتا ہی*

2. Write out the following passage correcting the mistakes. Translate the passage into English.

چھبیسوان سال جلوس کي بائیسویں تاریخ کو حکم صادر ھوا کہ اِس شہر پناہ کو اوکھیڑ سر سے شہر پناہ لطیف و نفیس اور مستحکم اور مظبوط چونہ اور پتھر سے بنایا جاوے کہ بموجب حکم اقدس اوراعلی کا شہر پناہ جدید پختہ و مستحکم ساڑھے تین لکھہ-روپیہ خرچ ھوکرہني چنانچہ ذیرہ لکھہ سابق کے اور ساڑھے تین لکھہ حال کے کل پانچ لکھہ روپیہ اسپر خرچ ھوا اِس حسار فک مثال کا طول چھہ ھزار تین ھو چونسٹھہ گز کا ھي اور عرض دیوار کا چارگز اور ارتفا کنگورون تک نو گز *

3. Translate and explain the tenses used in the following sentences—

(۱) ایک مینڈک تو سانپ پکڑے ھی

(۲) یہاں کہیں بیٹھا ھو گا

(۳) تو ناحق مارا گیا ھوتا

(۴) میں سفر کیا چھتا ھون

4. (*a.*) Give examples to show the use and construction of the particles ھا and ھی

(*b.*) The Infinitive in Hindùstàni may be used as Imperative. Give examples, both affirmative and negative.

(*c.*) Form the transitives and causatives of پکنا- جینا- رونا- لیٹنا-

5. Translate into English—

کیا هوا یارو وہ نسق هیات
لیمو کے چور کا کٹّے تها ها تهه
باندهها جارے تها چور لکڑیکا
مارا جاوے تها درد ککڑیکا
شهر مین کیا رہے تها امن و امان
کیسي کرتي تهي خلق خوش گذران
نه تها رشوت سے کوتوال کو کام
شهر مین تها نه چوٹّے کا نام
اب جهان دیکهو وهان جهمکا هی
چور هی ٹهک هی اور اوچکا هی
دیکهی همنے جو زاه چاوڑیکي
پشم هی رہ رني تلاوڑیکي
کسطرح شهر کا نهو یهه حال
شیدي فولاد اب جو هی کتوال
هو یهه کتوال تو وہ مانے زور
یهه تو مچهر کي جهول کا هی چور
اونسے رشوت لئے یهه بیٹها هی
اسکے د لمین تو چور بیٹها هی

6. Write down the Imperative, Participles, and Infinitives, active and passive, of the verb *márná*, giving the English meanings. Inflect the Perfect *(mázi)* and Future *(mustaqbil)* of the Passive of the same verb.

HINDI.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English :—

अस तप काऊन कीन्ह भवानी ।
भये अनेक धीर मुनि ग्यानी ॥
अब उर धरऊ ब्रह्मबरबानी ।
सत्य सदा सन्तत सुचि जानी ॥
आवै पिता बुलावन जबही ।
हठ परिहरि घर जायऊ तबही ॥
मिलहिं तुमहिं जब सप्त ऋषीशा ।
जानेऊ तब प्रमाण बागीशा ॥
सुनत गिरा बिधि गगन बखानी ।
पुलक गात गिरिजा हरषानी ॥
उमाचरित मैं सुन्दर गावा ।
सुनऊ शम्भु कर चरित सुहावा ॥
जबतें सती जाइ तनु त्यागा ।
तबतें शिव मन भयेउ विरागा ॥
जपहिं सदा रघुनायक नामा ।
जहं तहं सुनहिं राम गुणग्रामा ॥

2. Who were the "Sapta Rishis ?"

3. Relate the story about Sati referred to in the above extract.

4. Turn the following lines into Prose, using as far as you can other words than those in the text, and regular Hindustanee inflections instead of Braj

peculiarities, and explaining peculiar idiomatic or humorous phrases in simple language.

गाधि सुअन कह हृदय हँसि मुनिहिं हरिअरे सूझ ।
अजगब खंडेउ ऊख जिमि अजहुं न बूझ अबूझ ।
कहेउ लषण मुनि शील तुह्मारा ।
को नहिं जान बिदित संसारा ॥
मातुहि पितहि उरिन भए नीके ।
गुरु ऋण रहा शोच बड जीके ॥
सो जनु हमरेहिं माथे काढ़ा ।
दिन चलि गएउ ब्याज बड़ बाढ़ा ॥
अब आनिय ब्यवहरिया बोली ।
तूरत देव मैं थैलि खोली ॥
सूनि कटु बचन कुठार सुधारा ।
हाहा कहि सब लोग पुकारा ॥
भृगुबर परशु देखावहु मोही ।
बिप्र बिचारि बचौं नृपद्रोही ॥
मिले न कबहुं सुभट रण गाढ़े ।
द्विज देवता घरहि के बाढ़े ॥
अनुचित कहि सब लोग पुकारे ।
रघपति सैनहि लषण निवारे ॥

5. Who was the son of Gadhi—of what caste was he ?

6. Give the signification of **अजगब** and **ब्याज** and the derivation of **सअन** and **ऊख**

7. Who was Bhrigu ?
8. Translate the follwing passage into English :—

जद नंदराय जी ऐसे समझाय चुके, तद नंदलाल बड़े लाड़ से बोले कि, पिता ! भूख लगी है, जो हमारी माता नें खाने को साथ कर दिया है सो दीजिये इतनी बात के सुनते ही उन्होंने जो पदारथ खाने का साथ आया था सो निकाल दिया. कृष्ण बलदेब ने ले ग्वाल बालों के साथ मिलकर खाय लिया इतनी कथा कह श्री शुकदेब मुनि बोले कि, महाराज ! इधर तो ये आय परमानन्द से व्यालू कर सोए, औ उधर श्री कृष्ण की बातें सुन कंस के चित में अति चिन्ता ऊई, तो न उसे बैठे चैन था न खड़े, मन ही मन कुड़ता था, अपनी पीर किसी से न कहता था कहा है।

ज्यों काठहि घुन खात है, कोऊ न जाने पीर,
त्यों चिंता चित में भये, बुधि बल घटत शरीर,

निदान अति घबरायो, तब मंदिर में जाय सेज पर सोया, पर उसे मारे डरके नींद न आई।

तीन पहर निस जागत गई,
लागी पलक नींद छिन भई.
तब सपनो देख्यो मन मांह,
फिरे सीस बिन धर की छांह.

कबहुं नगन रेत में न्हाय,
धावै गदहा चढ़ बिष खाय.
बसै मसान भूत संग लिये,
रक्त फूल की माला हिये.
बरत रूख देखै चहुं ओर,
तिन पर बैठे बाल किशोर.

9. Give the meanings of पदारथ and ब्यालै.
10. Translate the following passage into English.

राखैं घरी बनाय, है आवौ नृप द्वार लौं,
तब लीजो पट आय, जो चाहो सो दीजियो.

बन बन फिरत चरावत गैया,
अहीर जाति कामरी उढैया.
नट कौं भेष बनायकै आए,
नृप अंबर पहरन मन भाए.
जुरिकै चले नृपति के पास,
पहिरावनि लैवे की आस.
नेक आस जीवन की जाऊ,
खोवन चहत अबहि पुनि सोऊ.

11. What is the meaning of नेक ?
12. Show the humour of the last line.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Examiners.— { Baboo Rajkrishna Bandyopadhyay. „ Pandit Brajanath Sarma.

Translate the following passages into your own Vernacular:—

A royal family, said to be descended from the Moon, and hence called the lunar race, had removed from Prayág (or Alláhábad) to Hastinápura, a town on the Ganges, not very far from the site of the modern Delhi. Bharata had been king of this city, and was ancestor of two brothers—the younger named Pándu, and the elder Dhritaráshtra. Pándu ruled the kingdom successfully for some time; but at length abdicated, and retired with his wife and his five sons (the Pándavas) to the jungles of the Himálayas. Dhritaráshtra succeeded to the throne in his brother's absence. Before long Pándu died in his mountain retreat; and his widow Kuntí and his five sons, the Pándavas—Yudhishthira, Bhíma, Arjuna, Nakula, and Sahadeva—returned to Hastinápura, to the protection of Rájá Dhritaráshtra. The Rájá had a hundred sons (the Kauravas or Kurus) of whom the eldest was Duryodhana; and there was great jealousy between the Pándavas and the Kurus, which was increased by the nomination of Yudhishthira as Yuvarájá, or viceroy of his uncle the Rájá, who was now blind. The tutor of all the young princes was a Bráhman named Drona, who had come to live at Hastinápura, on account of an insult received from the King of Panchála, a neighbouring principality.

The jealousy at length grew to such a pitch that

Dhritaráshtra was persuaded to send away the Pándavas to Váranávata (the modern Alláhábad). Here their cousin Duryodhana, the eldest of the Kauravas, endeavoured to destroy them by burning their house; but they fled, and were enabled to get away safely by a report that they had been burnt in the fire.

In the meantime, Drupada, the King of Panchála, had proclaimed a Swayambara to find a husband for his beautiful daughter Draupadí. The Pándavas attended; Arjuna won the lady, who became the joint wife of the five brothers. In consequence of this powerful alliance, the Kauravas agreed to give up to the Pándavas a part of the realm of Hastinápura; and the latter built a capital for themselves at Indraprastha, the site of the modern Delhi.

HISTORY.

Examiners.— { Rev. J. Trafford, M.A.
Dr. Robson.

1. Give an account of the Feudal System as established in England by the Normans.

2. Give a table of the descendants of Edward III. so as to explain the Wars of the Roses. Mention with dates the principal battles fought during their course. Give a sketch of the career of the Earl of Warwick, the king-maker.

3. What were the chief circumstances which led to the Revolution of 1688?

4. What were the main principles of the Reform Bill of 1832?

5. Who and what were, respectively, the Lollards

the Five Members, the Cabal, Domesday Book, the Curfew, Shipmoney, Danegeld, Benevolences.

6. Give some account of the rise, progress, and decay of Booddhism in India, and its distinctive features as compared with Hindooism.

7. What was the political condition of India when Baber invaded it? Give some particulars of his invasions.

8. What were the disputed successions among the Native Princes in the south of India about the middle of the last century, and how did the French and English avail themselves of those disputes to acquire political power?

9. What were the chief difficulties with which Clive had to contend in his second administration of India?

10. What do you know of Albuquerque, Cheyt Singh, Meer Cassim, and Sir Eyre Coote?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners.— { MR. THWAYTES, M.A.
MR. WILSON.

(N.B.—*Particular attention is to be given to the spelling of proper names.)*

1. What is meant by the following terms:—Latitude, Snow-line, Water-shed, Prairie, Antipodes, Sound, Volcano?

2. What season of the year is it in the United States and in Australia, respectively, when it is spring in China? If we suppose the longitude of Calcutta to be 90° East, and that of Rio Janeiro 40° West, then what o'clock is it at Greenwich and at Rio Janeiro, respectively, when it is 5 o'clock in the afternoon at Calcutta?

3. What countries of the American continent lie

within the Torrid Zone? What parts of Europe, if any, are within the Frigid Zone? Through what countries of Asia, if any, does the Equator pass?

4. Mention the countries of Europe that touch the Baltic Sea, their capital cities, seaports, and chief rivers.

5. Describe the course of the following rivers, mentioning the countries through which they flow, and the cities that stand on their banks:—Rhine, St. Lawrence, Nile, Danube, Indus, Rhone.

6. What mountains are in the following situations:—(1) Between the Caspian and the Black Sea; (2) Between the Guadiana and the Guadalquiver; (3) In one of the Canary Islands; (4) North-east of Austria; (5) Between the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba; (6) Near the Bay of Naples?

7. In what counties are the following towns situated, and for what is each of them noted:—Liverpool, Paisley, Sheffield, Birkenhead, Dundee, Birmingham, Stafford, Southampton?

8. Draw an outline map of India, showing the chief rivers and mountain-ranges, and the following towns:—Dacca, Goa, Cawnpore, Calicut, Tanjore, Loodiana, Darjeeling, Poona, Bangalore, Surat, Gwalior, Pondicherry, Cochin.

9. Mention the productions or manufactures for which the following places are specially noted:—Assam, Surat, Delhi, Tinnevelly, Behar, Akyab, Moulmein.

10. Name the chief sea-ports, describing briefly their position, on both sides of the Bay of Bengal.

11. State what and where the following are, and for what any of them are remarkable:—The Hague, Otago, Yokohama, Brindisi, Hankow, Demerara, Port Said, Ottawa, Looshai, Arran, Versailles, Paumben.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners.— { MR. GRIFFITHS, B.A.
MR. MOWAT, M.A.

1. A merchant bought goods which cost him Rs. 9,810. In the first day he sold to the amount of Rs. 992, 8 as., 6 p.; in the second to that of Rs. 1,992, 8 as., 3 p.; and in the next three days to an amount equal to twice the two former. Finding that he had one-fourth of the goods left, he calculated his profits in the five days. How much were they?

2. What fraction of Rs. 10 is Rs. 6, 10 as., 8 p.?

Find the value of—

$\frac{5}{6}$ of Rs. 2, 8 as. + $\frac{3}{5}$ of Rs. 4, 11 as. + 2·05 of Rs. 5.

Simplify $4\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3\frac{1}{9}} - \frac{\frac{3}{7}}{\frac{24}{63}} + \frac{5\frac{1}{8} - 4 \text{ of } \frac{2}{3}}{3\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{1}{2}}$.

3. Divide 274·72 by ·0544: find the value (correct to six places of decimals) of (i) $\frac{\cdot 003 \times \cdot 05}{\cdot 0022}$, (ii) $6\cdot 04\dot{5} - 5\cdot 3\dot{6}7\dot{8}$: and extract the square root of 951·1056.

4. Find by Practice the cost of 15 mds., 25 srs., 11 chs. of oil at Rs. 12, 10 as., 3. p. per maund.

5. If the interest of Rs. 1,000 in 5 years be Rs. 250, what will be the interest of Rs. 3,500 for 1 year and 6 months?

6. Divide $x^4 - 10x^2 + 9$ by $x^2 - 2x - 3$, and find the G.C.M. of $3x^3 - 17x^2 + 19x + 11$, and $6x^3 - 25x^2 + 17x - 22$.

7. Simplify—

(i.) $\left\{ \frac{2a}{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{2}{x+a} \right\} \times \frac{x^2}{x - a + \frac{a^2}{x}}$

(ii.) $\frac{1}{x(x-y)(x-z)} + \frac{1}{y(y-x)(y-z)} + \frac{1}{z(z-x)(z-y)}$.

8. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\frac{7x-1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}\left(2x - \frac{1-x}{2}\right) = 6\frac{1}{3}$.

(ii.) $\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x-y}{3} &= \frac{y-1}{4} \\ \frac{4x-5y}{7} &= x-7 \end{aligned}\right\}$.

9. Rs. 1,100 are so divided among A, B, and C, that if A were to give B Rs. 200, B would then have twice as much as A, and three times as much as C. How many rupees did A, B, and C each receive originally ?

10. If $a : b :: c : d$ prove that $a : b :: a \pm c : b \pm d$; also show that $a^2 \pm c^2 : b^2 \pm d^2 :: (a \pm c)^2 : (b \pm d)^2$.

GEOMETRY.

Examiners.— { MR. MCLAREN SMITH. / REV. J. FIERENS.

1. Any two angles of a triangle are together less than two right angles.

State the converse of this proposition. Where is it first used by Euclid ?

2. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

What proposition is tacitly assumed in the proof—

If $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, $a + b$ must be greater than c ?

3. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line, and of the square on the line between the points of section.

Divide a line so that the rectangle contained by the part shall be the greatest possible.

4. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending either of the acute angles is less than the square on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle.

In a traingle APB the square on AP is less than the square on PB by a constant quantity. Prove that P must be on a certain straight line.

5. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not pass through the centre, they do not bisect each other.

If the parts of two chords at right angles to one another be given, explain how the length of the radius of the circle may be calculated.

If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.

7. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a circle.

Compare the area of a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle with that of an equilateral triangle inscribed in the same circle.

8. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon in a circle.

Express each of the angles in your figure in terms of a right angle.

First Examination in Arts.

1872.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. Sime, M.A.

1. Name the different kinds of Poetry in your course. Point, noting the metres, to the chief characteristics of each.

2. Remark on the use of *episodes* in Epic Poetry. What are the merits of the episode in the Fifth Book of Paradise Lost?

3. Explain, adding notes on the italicized words,—

(*a.*) 'Air, and ye elements *the eldest birth*
Of Nature's womb, that in *quarternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform, and mix
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Maker *still* new praise.'

(*b.*) 'Six wings he wore, to shade
His lineaments divine; the pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast,
With *regal ornament;* the middle pair
Girt like a starry zone his waist, and round
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold
And colours *dipt in heaven;* the third his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with *feather'd mail,*
Sky-tinctured grain.'

(*c.*) 'What *choice to choose* for delicacy best,
What order, so contrived as not to mix
Tastes *not well joined, inelegant*, but bring
Taste after taste upheld with kindliest change.'

(*d.*) 'Flow'rs and their fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual *scale* sublim'd
To vital spirits aspire, to animal,
To intellectual, give both life and sense,
Fancy and understanding, whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason *is her being*,
Discursive, or intuitive.'

4. Give the substance of Satan's revolutionary address, and of Abdiel's reply.

5. Explain the following expressions in italics:—

(*a.*) 'Which *th' only sound*
Of leaves and fuming rills, *Aurora's fan*,
Lightly dispersed.'

(*b.*) 'Such *prompt* eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or *numerous verse*,
More *tuneable* than needed lute or harp
To add more sweetness.'

(*c.*) 'All thy dominion, Adam, is *no more*
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea, *from one entire globose*
Stretch't into longitude.'

(*d.*) 'For *orders* and *degrees*
Jar not with liberty, but well *consist.*'

(*e.*) 'Nor these to hold
Wants her fit vessels pure, then strews the ground
With rose and odours from the shrub *unfumed.*'

6. Comment on 'earth's hallowed mould,' 'middle shore,' 'roseate dews,' 'triple degrees,' 'ambrosial night,' 'God wot,' 'the fairies' fatal green,' '*bold* Longinus.' Who were 'the seven-times-wedded maid,' 'the fairest goddess feigned of three,' 'Alcinous,' 'Pomona,' 'Erasmus?' How does Milton account for the spots in the moon's 'visage?'

7. Refer, with illustrations, to the errors of critics enumerated by Pope. Give the gist of his remarks on the use of new and obsolete words.

8. Explain—

(*a.*) 'Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,
And some made coxcombs nature meant but fools.'

(*b.*) 'Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend.

(*c.*) 'Most critics, fond of some subservient art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part:
They talk of principles, but notions prize
And all to one loved folly sacrifice.'

(*d.*) 'Where Denhams's strength and Waller's sweetness join.'

(*e.*) 'Thy father's battle-brand, of yore
For Tine-man forged by fairy lore.'

(*f.*) 'Now, in the Castle-park, drew out
Their chequer'd bands the joyous rout.
There morricers, with bell at heel,
And blade in hand, their mazes wheel;
But chief, beside the butts, there stand
Bold Robin Hood and all his band,—
Friar Tuck with quarterstaff and cowl,
Old Scathelock with his surly scowl,
Maid Marion, fair as ivory bone,
Scarlet, and Mutch, and Little John.

9. To what period does 'The Lady of the Lake' relate? Notice briefly what you have gathered from the poem of any notable Highland customs of that period.

10. Explain the meaning of the terms—conceit, madrigal, cairn, quarry, snood, coif, boune, kerne, scaur, lackey, stock, flecked. Add their etymology.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. J. M. MITCHELL, LL.D.

1. Write a short history of one of the "five good Emperors," after Goldsmith.

2. State the purpose of Cervantes in writing Don Quixote, and the effect produced by that work.

3. Give a short account of the life of Sir Walter Scott, after Prescott.

4. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) Upon his being made Pope, the statue of Pasquin was one night dressed in a very dirty shirt.

(*b*) Aretine is too trite an instance. Every one knows that all the kings of Europe were his tributaries. Nay, there is a letter of his extant in which he makes his boasts that he had laid the Sophi of Persia under contribution.

(*c*) The old story of Pandora's box.

(*d*) The production of the grave Aristarch of British criticism.

(*e*) I have run up an attempt on "The Curse of Kehama" for the Quarterly. It affords cruel openings to the quizzers; and I suppose it will get it roundly in the Edinburgh Review.

(*f*) Richardson had covered acres of canvass with his faithful family pictures.

(*g*) There seemed to be six Richmonds in the field.

5 Point out any expressions in the following quotations which differ in grammar or idiom from present usage :—

(*a*) A lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder.

(*b*) He invited him to a supper, and treated him with such a generous civility that he made the poet his friend ever after.

(*c*) This passage glances upon Aristophanes.

(*d*) It is rather incredible what some authors relate concerning Apollonius.

(*e*) We see the players pronouncing in all the violence of action several parts of the tragedy which the author writ with great temper, and designed that they should have been so acted.

(*f*) He was several times present at its being acted on the stage, and never expressed the least resentment of it.

(*g*) This empty fellow has laughed upon these conceits ever since.

(*h*) A spectre has very often saved a play, though he has done nothing but stalked across the stage, or rose through a cleft of it, and sunk again without speaking one word.

6. Mention what you admire in Addison as a writer.

7. (*a*) Give the etymology and meaning of the following words :—

Conceit ; conscience ; consciousness ; comedy tragedy ; theatre ; eyrie ; desuetude ; dilemma ; posthumous ; pedant.

(*b*) Give all the English verbs formed from the Latin root *pono*, with the aid of prepositions. Give their significations.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—MR. WEBB, B.A.

1. Translate—

(*a.*) Tum vero, postquam solitas accessit ad iras
Plaga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis,
Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus,
Terraque rasa sonat squamis; quique halitus exit
Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.
Ipse modo immensum spiris facientibus orbem
Cingitur; interdum longa trabe rectior exit.
Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbribus amnis,
Fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore silvas.
Cedit Agenorides paulum, spolioque lenis
Sustinet incursus, instantiaque ora retardat
Cuspide prætenta. Furit ille, et inania duro
Vulnera dat ferro, frangitque in acumine dentes.
Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato
Cœperat, et virides adspergine tinxerat herbas:
Sed leve vulnus erat: quia se retrahebat ab ictu,
Læsaque colla dabat retro, plagmaque sedere
Cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat.
Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum
Usque sequens pressit; dum retrò quercus eunti
Obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.
Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imæ
Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudæ.

(*b*) Saxa, quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas?
Ponere duritiem cœpere, suumque rigorem,
Mollirique mora, mollitaque ducere formam.

Mox, ubi creverunt, naturque mitior illis
Contigit, ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri
Forma potest hominis; sed uti de marmore cœpto
Non exacta satis, rudibusque simillima signis.
Quæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida succo,
Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum.
Quod solidum est, flectique nequit, mutatur in ossa;
Quod modo vena fuit, sub eodem nomine mansit;
Inque brevi spatio, superorum munere, saxa
Missa viri manibus faciem traxere virorum,
Et de femineo reparata est femina jactu.
Inde genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum,
Et documenta damus, qua sumus origine nati.

2. Translate, explaining all allusions—

(*a.*) Tum vero totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis
Numen erat: magnasque novi matertera vires
Narrat ubique dei; de totque sororibus expers
Una doloris erat, nisi quem fecere sorores.
Adspicit hanc natis, thalamoque Athamantis habentem
Sublimes animos, et alumno numine, Juno;
Nec tulit: et secum; "Potuit de pellice natus
Vertere Mæonios, pelagoque immergere nautus,
Et laceranda suæ nati dare viscera matri,
Et triplices operire novis Minyeidas alis:
Nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores?
Idque mihi satis est? Hæc una potentia nostra est?
Ipse docet, quid agam; fas est et ab hoste doceri:
Quidque furor valeat, Penthea cæde satisque
Ac super ostendit. Cur non stimuletur, catque
Per cognata suis exempla furoribus Ino?"

(*b.*) Ipse pavet nec qua commissas flectat habenas,
Nec scit, qua sit iter; nec, si sciat, imeret illis.
Tum primum radiis gelidi caluere Triones,
Et vetito frustra tentarunt æquore tingi.
Quaeque polo posita est glaciali proxima Serpens,
Frigore pigra priu, nec formidabilis ulli,
Incaluit, sumpsitque novas fervoribus iras.
Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boote,
Quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant.
Ut vero summo despexit ab aethere terras
Infelix Phaethon, penitus penitusque jacentes,
Palluit, et subito genua intremuere timore;
Suntque oculis tenebræ per tantum lumen obortæ.
Et jam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos:
Jamque agnosse genus piget, et valuisse rogando;
Jam Meropis dici cupiens ita fertur, ut acta
Præcipiti pinus Borea, cui victa remisit
Frena suus rector, quam dis votisque reliquit.

3. Translate and explain fully—

(1.) Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.
(2.) Tum face jactata per eundem sæpius orbem,
Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.
(3.) Molirique suis letum patruelibus ausæ,
Assiduæ repetunt, quas perdant, Belides undas.
(4) Sic, ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris,
Surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultum,
Cetera paulatim, placidoque educta tenore
Tota patent, imoque pedes in margine ponunt.

4. Translate—

His quoque non passim mundi fabricator habendum
Aëra permisit: vix nunc obsistitur illis,

Quum sua quisque regant diverso flamina tractu,
Quin lanient mundum: tanta est discordia fratrum!

What is the exact force of *nunc* here? Explain clearly the construction of *quin*. When should you use *ut non* instead of *quin?* Translate into Latin—

(*a.*) I cannot possibly help being a popular man.

(*b.*) Death does not deter the wise man from promoting the interests of the state.

(*c.*) No one could fall out on the march, without being cut off by Cæsar's cavalry.

5. Give a brief sketch of Ovid's life. Do you notice any points of difference between his and Virgil's Hexameter?

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—MR. GARRETT, B.A.

1. Translate—

Urbi cum pace laxior etiam annona rediit, et advecto ex Campania frumento, et, postquam timor sibi cuique futuræ inopiæ abiit, eo quod abditum fuerat, prolato. Ex copia deinde otioque lascivire rursus animi; et pristina mala, postquam foris deerant, domi quærere. Tribuni plebem agitare suo veneno, agraria lege; in resistentes incitare Patres, nec in universos modo, sed in singulos. Q. Considius et T. Genucius, auctores agrariæ legis, T. Menenio diem dicunt: invidiæ erat amissum Cremeræ præsidium, quum haud procul inde stativa consul habuisset. Eum oppresserunt, quum et Patres haud minus quam pro Coriolano adnisi essent, et patris Agrippæ favor haud dum exolevisset. In multa temperarunt tribuni; quum capitis anquisissent, duo millia æris damnato mulctam dixerunt. Ea in

caput vertit. Negant tulisse ignominiam ægritudinemque: inde morbo absumptum esse.

2. Translate—

Ludi forte ex instauratione magni Romæ parabantur: instaurandi hæc causa fuerat. Ludis mane servum quidam paterfamiliæ, nondum commisso spectaculo, sub furcâ cæsum medio egerat circo: cœpti inde ludi, velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset Haud ita multo Ti. Atinio de plebe homini somnium fuit. Visus Jupiter dicere sibi ludis præsultatorem displicuisse; nisi manifice instaurarentur hi ludi, periculum fore. Iret, ea consulibus nunciaret. Quamquam haud sane liber erat religione animus, verecundia tamen majestatis magistratuum timorem vicit, ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret. Mango illi ea cunctatio stetit. Filium namque intra paucos dies amisit; cujus repentinæ cladis ne causa dubia esset, ægro animi eadem illa in somnis observata species visa est rogitare, satine magnam spreti numinis haberet mercedem? Majorem instare, ni eat propere, ac nunciet consulibus.

3. Give some account of the origin and extent of the powers of the Consuls, of the Tribunes of the people, and of a "paterfamilias."

4. Give the roots of the following words, and add as many more derivatives as you can from the same roots:—Jupiter, instaurare, præsultator, periculum, ignominia, exolescere, præsidium, lasciv̆ire, singulus, lex.

5. Translate and explain any peculiarity of construction in the following passages:—

(*a.*) Valerius dictatura se abdicavit: apparuit causa plebe suam vicem indignantem magistratu abiisse.

(*b.*) Hostes nihil aliud quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt.

(*c.*) Ambo exercitus Veiens Tarquiniensisque suas quisque abeunt domos.

(*d.*) Sine, priusquam amplexum accipio, sciam ad hostem an ad filium venerim.

6. Translate into Latin prose the following passage :—

As a tragedy is the noblest production of human nature, so it is capable of giving the mind one of the most delightful and most improving entertainments. "A virtuous man," says Seneca, "struggling "with misfortunes, is such a spectacle as gods might "look upon with pleasure; and such a pleasure it is "which one meets with in the representation of a "well-written tragedy. Diversions of this kind wear "out of our thoughts everything which is mean and "little. They cherish and cultivate that humanity "which is the ornament of our nature. They soften "insolence, soothe affliction, and subdue the mind to "the dispensations of Providence."

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passages into English :

राजा। अयि तापसवृद्धे !
स्त्रीणामशिक्षितपटुत्वममानुषीषु
संदृश्यते, किमुत याः परिबोधवत्यः।
प्रागन्तरिक्षगमनात स्वमपत्यजात-
मन्यद्विजैः परभृताः किल पोषयन्ति ॥

शकु। सरोषम्। अणज्ज! अत्तणो हि अआणुमाणेण किं सव्वं पेक्खसि, को दाणीं असो धम्मकञ्चुअदवेसिणो तिणच्छण्णकूवोवमस्स तुह अणुकिदं पडिवदिस्सदि?

राजा। आत्मगतम्। वनवासाद्विभ्रमः पुनरचभवत्याः कोपो लक्ष्यते। तथाह्यनया।

न तिर्य्यगवलोकितं, भवति चक्षुरालोहितं,
वचोऽपि परुषाक्षरं, नच पदेषु सङ्गच्छते।
हिमार्त्त इव वेपते सकल एव विम्बाधरः
प्रकामविनते भ्रुवौ युगपदेव भेदं गते॥

अपिच। सन्दिग्धबुद्धिं मां कुर्व्वन् अकैतव इवास्याः कोपः सम्भाव्यते। तथाह्यनया

मय्येवमस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ
वृत्तं रहः प्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने।
भेदाद्भ्रुवोः कुटिलयोरतिलोहिताक्ष्या
भग्नं शरासनमिवातिरुषा स्मरस्य॥

प्रकाशम्। भद्रे! प्रथितं दुष्मन्तस्य चरितं। तथापीदं न लक्षये।

2. Give the various meanings of the word द्विज (dwija).

3. What is the original root of पेषयन्ति! Show in what points the conjugation of that original root varies. Is there any variation in its conjugation in लुङ्!

4. Translate the following passages into your own vernacular :

राजा। आरुह्य परिजनांसावलम्बी तिष्ठति। वेत्रवति! किमुद्दिश्य तत्रभवता कण्वेन मत्सकाशमृषयः प्रेषिताःस्युः।

किन्तावद्व्रतिनामुपोढतपसां विघ्नैस्तपो दूषितं?
धर्म्मारण्यचरेषु केनचिदुत प्राणिष्वसच्चेष्टितम्?।
आहोस्वित् प्रसवी ममापचिरिम् तैर्विष्टम्भितो वीरुधा?

इत्यारूढबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः॥

प्रती। देवस्स भुअदण्डणिव्वुदे अस्समपदे कुदो एवं, किन्तु सुचरिदाहिणन्दिणो इसोओ देवं सभाजइदुं आअदे त्ति तक्कमि।

ततः प्रविशतो गौतमीसहितौ शकुन लामादाय कण्वशिष्यौ पुरतश्चैषां पुरोहितकञ्चुकिनौ।

कञ्च। इत इतो भवन्तः।

शार्ङ्गरवः। सखे शारद्वत!

महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरसौ
न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते।
तथापीदं शश्वत्परिचितविविक्तेन मनसा
जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव॥

शारद्वतः। शार्ङ्गरव! स्थाने खलु पुरप्रवेशात्तवेदृशः संवेगः। अहन्तु--

अभ्यक्तमिव स्नातः, शुचिरशुचिमिव, प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्तम्।
बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसङ्गिनमवैमि।

पुरोधाः। अतएव भवद्विधा महान्तः।

Derive वीरुधां. Account for the long vowel in the first syllable. Can you point to any other words in Sanskrit where the vowel has been similarly lengthened?

6. Give the roots of अभ्यक्तं प्रबुद्ध, सुप्तं, and अवैमि and their third person singular, लट् and लुङ्

7. Explain the following verse in English :.

यद्यत् साधु न चित्रे स्यात् क्रियते तत्तदन्यथा ।
तथापि तस्या लावण्यं लेखया किञ्चिदन्वितम् ॥

8. What is the meaning of the phrase इति श्रुता दवः प्रमाणम्.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner. – PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Is there any evidence to shew that the *Raghu-Vans'a* and *Kumára-Sambhava* are works by the same author?

2. (1.) द्वेष्योऽपि सम्मतः शिष्टस्तस्यार्त्तस्य यथौषधम् ।
त्याज्योदुष्टः प्रियोऽप्यासीदङ्गुलीवोरगक्षता ॥

(2.) तदाप्रभृत्येव वनद्विपानां त्रासार्थमस्मिन्नहमद्रि-कुक्षौ ।
व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमङ्कागत-सत्वृत्ति ॥

(3.) नयविद्भिर्नवे राज्ञि सदसच्चोपदर्शितम् ।
पूर्व्वएवाभवत पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः ॥

Render the foregoing *s'lokas* into easy prose, preserving the sense of the original and using as few of the words of the text as possible.

3. परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने
भयरुषोश्च तदिङ्गितबोधनम्।
श्रमजयात् प्रगुणाञ्च करोत्यसौ
तनुमतोऽनुमतः सचिवैर्ययौ ॥

Bring the above *s'loka* into prose order, without changing any of the words.

4. What, according to Kálidása, was the origin of the names *Raghu* and *Aja* ?

5. (1.) ज्याबन्धनिष्पन्दभुजेन यस्य
विनिःश्वसद्वक्त्रपरम्परेण।
कारागृहे निर्जितवासवेन
लङ्केश्वरेणोषितमाप्रसादात् ॥

(2.) बलिप्रदिष्टां श्रियमाददानं
त्रैविक्रमं पादमिवेन्द्रशत्रुः ॥

(3.) इतरो दहने स्वकर्म्मणां
वदते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना ॥

(*a.*) Explain the allusions contained in the above passages.

(*b.*) Shew the force of निर्जितवासवेन and आप्रसादात्, and derive उषित.

6. Expound the *samásas* in the compound words of the following *s'loka*.

इक्षुच्छायनिषादिन्यस्तस्य गोप्तुर्गुणोदयम्।
आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः ॥

7. Explain the following *s'lokas* :

(1.) अमंस्त चानेन परार्द्ध्यजन्मना
क्षितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम्।
स्वमूर्त्तिभेदेन गुणाग्र्यवर्त्तिना
पतिः प्रजानामिव सर्गमात्मनः ॥

(2.) उपचितावयवा शुचिभिः कणै
रलिकदम्बकयोगमुयेयुषी।
सदृशकान्तिरलक्ष्यत मञ्जरी
तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः ॥

N. B.—Explanation in Sanskrit would be preferable.

8. किमत्र चित्रं यदि कामसूर्भूः
दृत्ते स्थितस्याधिपतेः प्रजानाम्।
अचिन्तनीयस्तु तव प्रभावो
मनीषितं द्यौरपि येन दुग्धा ॥

(*a.*) To what do the words अत्र, तव, and येन refer?

(*b.*) Does any fault arise from यदि in the first line being not followed by its correlate term तदा ?

(*c.*) What does the word दृत्त mean here, and what is its usual meaning? Give the etymology of दृत्त and मनीषित.

(*d.*) Give the locative form corresponding to the nominative form द्यौः

(*e.*) What grammatical change would the removal of the word द्यौः necessitate in the word दुग्धा, and why?

(*f.*) What does the last line allude to?

9. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

Once upon a time, a giant and a dwarf were friends, and kept together. They made a bargain that they never would forsake each other, but go seek adventures. They fought several battles, in which victory always declared for the two adventurers. The dwarf, however, lost an arm, a leg, and an eye, while the giant was without a single wound. After the last victory, the giant cried out to his little companion: "My little hero, this is glorious sport; let us get one victory more, and then we shall have honor for ever." "No," cries the dwarf, who by this time was grown wiser, "no, I declare off; I'll fight no more, for I find in every battle, that you get all the honor and rewards, but all the blows fall upon me."

Unequal combinations are always disadvantageous to the weaker side.

ARABIC.

Examiner.— MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English:—

لما سمع الطبيب هذا السباب التهوب غضبا و قال
في الجواب- إحسا ايها المنجم الجاهل ولتبك على
عقلك الثوائل - الم تدر انك اكذب الناس والخناس
الذي يوسوس في صدورالناس - وانك ابين كذبا
من الفجر الاول واغلط حسا من عين الاحول - واخلف

في الوعد من عرقوب واشهر بالكذب من اولاد يعقوب- واخس طبعا من ضبع وضبة و انقص قدرا من قيراط وحبة- وكفى بك ذ ما خبر كذب المنجمون ورب الكعبة- وما اشبهك بمسيلمة الكذاب - وما اكثر غلطك في الحساب - تتقرب باكاديب الاحكام النجومية رجما بالغيب الى الامراء والسلاطين وقد فسر الشياطين بالمنجمين بالرواية المعتبرة عن بعض الفضلاء الاساطين في قوله تعالى وقد زينا السماء الدنيا بمصابيح وجعلناها رجوما للشياطين - و هب ان علم التنجيم معجزة باهرة لنبي كريم-الا انه لا يحصل كثيره ولا ينفع يسيره فالموجود منه غير نافع والنافع منه غير موجود بلا مدافع *

2. Explain — اولاد يعقوب — عرقوب — الفجر الاول — الاساطين-مسيلمة and parse مدافع-زينا-تدر-ولتبك.

3. Regarding the construction of هب (line 14' in question 1.) *Harírí* say in his *Durratulghawwác.*

يقولون هب اني فعلت وهب انه فعل والصواب الحاق الضمير المتصل به فيقال هبني فعلت و هبه فعل الخ

How does this remark affect the use of هب in the above passage?

4. Translate into English—

و كل انسان فلا بد له
من صاحب يحمل ما اثقله
جهد البلاء صحبة الاضداد
فانها كي على الفؤاد

اعظم ما يلقى الفتى من جهل
آن يبتلى في جفسة با لضد
صحبة يوم نسب قر يب
و ذ مة يحفظها ا للبيب
لا يحقر ا لصحبة ا لا جا هل
او ما ئق عن ا لرشا د غا فل
فانما الر جا ل با لا خوا ن
و ا ليد با لسا عد كا لبنا ن

5. Explain *grammatically*—

خمسون دينارا - الاحد الاسد - هلم جرا - اسلم تسلم -الله وتعالى – سبحان الله – الحسن الوجه, and quote for each phrase the grammatical rule.

6. Translate into Arabic—I have seen him. I have not seen him. Have you not seen him? I did not know it. He killed him with a spear. Live content and you will be happy. Assist me, O Moslems. There is no one in the house. He came with five hundred men.

N.B.—In answering question (6) you are to put the vowel-points over each letter.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

دفلى-منة بري ونهري فالبري ورقه كورق بقلة الحمقاء بل ادق وقضبانه طوال منبسطة على الارض

ينبت في الخرابات- والنهري على شطوط الانهار وتنهض قضبانه على الارض وشوكه خفي و ورقه كورق الخلاف واعلى ساقه اغلظ من اسفله وفقاحه كالورد الاحمر و ثمرته صلبة محشوة شيئا كالصوف * قال ابن سينا ورقه تهرب منه البراغيث واكله يقتل آكله من جميع بني آدم وسائر الحيوانات * قال بليناس علم بعض الملوك بعدو قصده في عسكر لا طاقة له به فاخذ من الشعير و طبخه بالدقلى و تركه حتى جف واخذ الشعير معه وخرج الى وجه العدو فلما قرب من العدو تنحى عنه وترك الاثقال والميرة والشعير فورد عسكر العدو واطلقوا دوابهم في الشعير فهلكت كلها فكر عليهم واسرهم *

2. Write out the following words with the vowel points which they have in the above passage—

دوابهم — الميرة — قصده — آكله — محشوة — منبسطة —

3. Inflect the ماضي، مضارع and امر of the قال إفعال *báb*.

4. Write down the Imperatives of the Bábs مفاعلة، إفعال، تفعيل. وثق and ندي of استفعال تفاعل

5. The Saint Zú-lnún of Egypt (ذوالنون مصري) died in a year the *tárîkh* of which is سالك صالح When did he die?

6. Explain the terms.— جمع القلة — التمييز , and the use of the forms— خاصية السلب . فعلة — فعال - فعال - فعالة— فعال

7. Translate into English—

وكانوا المتاخرين من خلفاء بني العباس قد اقتصروا في آخر الامر علي مملكة العراق فحسب حتي ان اربل لم تكن في حكمهم وما زالت خارجة عن حكمهم الى ان مات مظفر الدين بن زين الدين علي كوجك صاحب اربل وذلك في ايام المستنصر فعين علي اقبال الشرابي وكان مقدمة الجيوش ليتوجه الي اربل لفتحها و جهزه بالعساكر فتوجه علي اقبال اليها واقام عليها اياما محاصرا ثم فتحها فضربت البشائر ببغداذ يوم وصول البشائر بفتحها - فانظر الي دولة تضرب البشائر ابواب صاحبها وبزين البلد لاجل فتح قلعة اربل التي هي اليوم في هذه الدولة من احقر الاعمال واصغرها و اهونها

N. B.—In questions (3) and (4) the vowel-points are to be put over each letter.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

اي مرا بر زشتي اعمال بوميدي گواه
دورم از حسن عمل، چون رو سفيدي از گناه

صورت امید مي بینم حو آب موج زن
بسکه میگردد ز شرمم رعشه در نور نگاه
گر بصورت کاه را گویم که همر نگ منی
کهربا چون مردم چشم بتان گردد سیاه
میل فعل زشت را با طبع من آمیز شست
وین شبیه ربط کفر است و مکافات الله
اي که داري نامهٔ اعمال را از فعل زشت
چون مصیبت خانهٔ عاشق ز دود دل سیاه
هر ه را از چا آب یاقوت نه‌امت در فروز
چون گل روي دل آرایان ز تاثیر نگاه
در نگاه شاهد معنی عالم غوطه زن
تا بجولانگاه صورت بستهٔ دام نگاه
مرحبا نیک آمدي اي یاس تا بیرون دهم
گر بهٔ گرمي که شوید تیرگي را از گناه
هان سمند آهسته ران اي گمره نا هوشمند
منحرف میتازي ومستی وتاریکست باریکست راه
حبذا اي نو بهار عجز کر تاثیر تو
معصیت را میدمد آمرزش از طرف کلاه

2. Write down the meanings and the plurals of خانه - گناه - اربو - مرد - مسلمان - آسمان - آزاد - مهرو and the singulars of نیاکان and مشاهیر. صوبه - پرگنه Explain the plurals آب پاشان ، با مدادان .

3. Translate into English—

شبی کآسمان مجلس افروز کرد
شب از روشني د عوي روز کرد
سرا پردهٔ هفت سلطان سریر
بر آموده گوهر بچینی حریر
سرسبز پوشان باغ بهشت
بسرسبزي آراسته کار وکشت
محمد که سلطان این مهد بود
زچندین خلیفه ولیعهد بود
سر نافه دربیت اقصي کشاد
زناف زمین سربا قصي نهاد
زبند جهان داد خود را خلاص
بمعشوقي عرشیان گشت خاص
بنه بست زین کوی هفتاد راه
بهفتم فلک برزده بارگاه
دل از کارنه حجره پرداخته
بنه حجرهٔ آسمان تاخته

4. Explain نظامي گنجوي - چوپران شود نامها
ي مرد - آري خلیلے از بتخانهٔ • ؛ صحاب فیل

دانم نرسد ذره بخورشید ولیکن
شوق طیران میکشد ارباب همم را
نظامی که نظم دري کار اوست
دري نظم کردن سزاوار اوست

5. Explain the meanings of the terms مثنوي- قصيده- مطلع- رباعي- شه بيت - ترکيب بند شهرآشوب - بها ر يه - سجع. In what metres are the above two extracts (in questions 1 & 3) written ?

6. Write in Persian a letter addressed to a high official, applying for the post of Munshí.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English—

بشکرالله‌خان * هر چند قرب عرایض بیدلان تقرب اندیش وسادت اسباب نیست اما بمقتضاي بعضے احوال اگر ضرور تے رو دهد جز بدعاي خیر وتعداد مراتب اخلاص نخواهد بود - بالفعل محرک این سلسلهٔ تظلم مظلومے از مقیمان زوایاي سونيپت ا ست - و بعلت تشویش بی انصا فی چند شکنجه فرسا ئی اقسام تعب وکلفت - امید که بتو جه معدلت نشینان بارگاه از نصیبهٔ نتا یج عدل محروم نماند- وجز عرایض شکر واحسان از دفتر اخلاق عمیم نخواند - زمان دولت دیدار فرصت جوي بهار انتظا ر مباد *

2. Write out the words in the above letter that have the Izáfat.

3. Explain the several kinds of Izáfat given in Persian grammars.

4. Translate into English—

بشکر الله خان* اند یشه متحیر بهانهٔ کمین‌تقریبے بود که بکدام وسیله مراتب عجز و انکسار معروض دارد- و بچه تد بیز خود را از جرگهٔ فراموشان خاطر شهود منا ظر برآرد - نفسے چند از عالم موهومی بعرصه موزونی رسید و باجتماع کیفیات اوهام قایل اوصاف تحریر گردید - بے اختیار عذر خواه نارسائی عجز طراز است - و بیخواست شفیع این تسلیم نگار صفحه نیاز - * قطعه *

جنس ما پا ا ین کسا د ي قیمتي فهمیدهٔ است
هیچ هم د ر عا لم ا مید می ا رزیدهٔ است
درد دور ي را علا جے جز ا مید و صل نیست
مر هم ے دارد بخا طر ز خم ا گر خندیدهٔ است
حضوري‌عشرت صوري ومعنوي‌توأ م اقبال ابدي باد*

5. (*a.*) Explain the word نورس. To whom was the book dedicated ?

(*b.*) Explain the allusions in the following sentences and phrases—

(۱) کشادگي کفش تنگي در جهان انداخته ا لا در دل بدان و ذهان خوبان *

(۲) اگر مهتاب نج کتانی بگسلد ماه تبانچه خورد کلف است *

(۳) از فرق فرقدان سایش قمر کلاه کیانی میدمید

(۴) لواي ولاي مرتضوي *

(۵) اضافهٔ منصب *

(۶) بسحاب معد لنش کشت بیحاصلان دز اجار رو بیع *

6. Translate into Persian—

The *Maásir i Rahímí* says, that Urfí's name was Khwájah Sayyidí Muhammad, and that his *takhallus* 'Urfí' had a reference to the occupation of his father, who, as Dároghah to the Magistrate of Shíráz, had to look after all matters that were شرعی and عرفی, *i.e.*, things prescribed by the law and things well-known. He first went to the Dakhin, where his talent was not recognized, and afterwards to Fathpúr Síkrí, where he found patrons in Hakím Abul Fath of Gílán and the Khán Khánán. At his death, Urfí was only thirty-six years old. He died at Láhor; but his body was nearly thirty years later taken away by the poet Sábir of Isfahán, and buried in Najaf. As he abused the ancient classics, people found the *tárikh* of his death in the words عرفی جو ا نه مرگ شدی

7. Find out from the above *tárikh* in what year Urfí died.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. Give a brief geographical description of the Peloponnesus. What is its modern name, and why is it so called?

2. Who were the chief Greek leaders in the Second Persian War? Give some account of the part taken by each in the war, and of their subsequent history.

3. Sketch the history of the Second Sacred War. What were its results?

4. Where were Ithomé, Tanagra, Ipsus, Sentinum, Cannæ? For what were they famous?

5. Write short lives of (1) Nicias, (2) Scipio Africanus. Who were Cylon, Gylippus, Philopœmen, Xanthippus, Mummius, Sejanus?

6. Give the legendary account of the war with Porsenna, and state the historical conclusions that may be reasonably inferred therefrom.

7. What were the Licinian Rogations? Describe the circumstances under which they became law.

8. What were the chief measures proposed by Tiberius Gracchus and by Caius Gracchus respectively? Give an account of the political condition of Rome after the fall of the Gracchi.

9. Construct a genealogical table of the imperial Julian family. Under what republican forms did the first emperor veil his monarchical power?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Trace the course of the Nile in Egypt, giving a geographical description of the country through which

it passes, and mentioning the names of the ancient cities on its banks.

2. .What reasons are there for believing that the Pharaoh who persecuted the Israelites was not a native Egyptian? To what race is he supposed to have belonged?

3. By whom was the first attempt made to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Suez? By whom was it afterwards completed?

4. What Ethiopian kings reigned in Egypt?

5. By what Assyrian king were the ten tribes taken into captivity? What were his other military achievements? Name and give some account of his two successors.

6. Who were the Babylonian Chaldæans? When and under what king did their sovereignty begin? Under whom did the kingdom become most powerful? Give some account of him.

7. Draw a map of Palestine, indicating its boundaries, divisions, principal cities, and mountains previous to its conquest by the Assyrians.

8. Describe important circumstances in the reigns of Ahab, Jehoshaphat, and Hezekiah.

9. Who were the first monarchs respectively of the Kaianian and Hystaspid dynasties of Persia? Give the dates of their accession. In what person, by whom, and at what time was the latter dynasty overthrown?

10. Name the leading Carthaginian generals subsequent to the outbreak of the wars with Rome. Describe the destruction of Carthage.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—MR. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal. ABC is an isosceles triangle, whose vertex is A: AB, AC are bisected in D, E: BE, CD intersect in F. Prove by the first book only that the triangle ADE is three times the triangle DEF.

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral in a circle are equal to two right angles. Show also that the sum of the angles in the four segments of the circle exterior to the quadrilateral is six right angles

3. Show how to describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the angle at the vertex.

4. If a straight line be perpendicular to two straight lines at the point of their intersection, it is at right angles to the plane in which they are.

5. The gallon contains 277·27 cubic inches, and a cubic foot of water weighs 62·42 lbs. Find the weight of a pint of water to two places of decimals.

6. Solve the equations—

(1.) $\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{a}{3}\right)-\frac{1}{3}\left(x-\frac{a}{4}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\left(x-\frac{a}{5}\right)=o.$

(2.) $\frac{1}{x-3}-\frac{2}{x-4}+\frac{1}{x-6}=o.$

(3.) And show that if $\left.\begin{aligned} l_1 x+m_1 y+n_1 z&=o\\ l_2 x+m_2 y+n_2 z&=o\\ a x+b y+c z&=d \end{aligned}\right\}$

then $\frac{x}{m_1 n_2-m_2 n_1}=\frac{y}{n_1 l_2-n_2 l_1}=\frac{z}{l_1 m_2-l_2 m_1}=\frac{d}{a(m_1 n_2-m_2 n_1)+b(n_1 l_2-n_2 l_1)+c(l_1 m_2-l_2 m_1)}.$

7. Solve the quadratic $ax^2 + 2bx + c = o$, and show that its roots are equal if $b^2 - ac = o$.

Hence show that the condition that $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dyz + 2Ezx + 2Fxy$ splits up into factors is that—

$$AD^2 + BE^2 + CF^2 - 2DEF - ABC = o.$$

8. Find the sum of n terms of an A. P., whose common difference is b, and first term a.

A class consists of a number of boys whose ages are in A. P., the common difference being four months. If the youngest boy is just eight years old, and the sum of the ages is 168 years, find the number of boys in the class.

9. Find the number of combinations of n things r together where they are all different, and show that it equals the number of combinations of n things $n—r$ together.

10. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent. Evaluate $\sqrt{24}$ by means of the Theorem to five places of decimals.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. ALDIS, M.A.

1. Define the *sine* and *cosine* of an angle. How must the defintions be modified if the angle exceeds a right angle?

From your definitions prove that cos (A—B) = cos A cos B + sin A sin B, where A—B is positive and $< 90°$, while A and B are each $> 90°$ and $< 180°$.

Find the sine of $83\frac{1}{3}$ grades.

2. Define the circular measure of an angle: and show that if the angle be less than a right angle, the circular measure is greater than the sine and less than the tangent of the angle.

Find all the values of θ between O and $\frac{\pi}{2}$ which satisfy the equations—

$$\frac{\pi}{4}\tan\theta = \theta \qquad \text{(i)}$$

$$\sec^2 3\theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2 3\theta = 4 \qquad \text{(ii.)}$$

3. Prove that $\sin\frac{A}{2} + \cos\frac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1+\sin A}$, and show that the upper or lower sign must be taken according as $\frac{A}{2}$ lies between $n \times 360° - 45°$ and $n \times 360° + 135°$, or between $n \times 360° + 135°$ and $n \times 360° + 315°$.

If $\tan(a+\theta) + \tan(a-\theta) = \dfrac{2\sin\theta\sec^2\theta}{1-\tan^2 a\tan^2\theta}$

show that $\sin\frac{\theta}{3} = \pm\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} \pm \frac{a}{3} \pm \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

4. If b and c be sides of any triangle and A the included angle, show that the side a opposite the given angle can be found from the equations—

$$\log a = \log(b+c) + \mathrm{L}\cos\theta - 10,$$

and $2\,\mathrm{L}\sin\theta = 2\log 2 + \log b + \log c - 2\log(b+c) + 2\,\mathrm{L}\cos\frac{A}{2}$.

The sides of a triangle are 7 ft. and 8 ft. and the included angle contains 22°. Find the other angles, having given that—

$\log 15 = 1{\cdot}1760913$

$\mathrm{L}\cot 11° = 10{\cdot}7113477$

$\mathrm{L}\tan 18°\ 55' = 9{\cdot}5349161$

difference for $60'' = {\cdot}0004117$.

5. A vertical tower c feet in height stands on the top of a hill. A and B are two points in the same horizontal plane at the foot of the hill. From A the tower lies due north, and the angular elevations of the base and top of the tower are α and β. From B the tower lies due west, and the angular elevation of the summit is 45°. Show that the distance from A to B $= \frac{c \cos \alpha}{\sin (\beta - \alpha)}$.

6. Define Force. Assuming the Parallelogram of Forces to be proved for the *direction* of the resultant of *commensurable* forces, prove that it also holds true for the direction of the resultant of *incommensurable* forces.

Forces proportional to $(1 + \sqrt{3})$ lbs., $\sqrt{2}$ lbs., and 2 lbs. keep a particle in equilibrium. Find the three angles included between their directions.

7. What is meant by the component of a force in a given direction?

Q is any point of a circle of which PR is a diameter; QS is any chord of this circle. If forces act at Q represented in direction and magnitude by QP and QR, and if these forces be resolved along and perpendicular to QS, show that the sum of the components along QS will be represented by QS.

8. Describe and distinguish between the three different kinds of levers. State in each case whether (i) power and (ii) velocity is gained or lost.

9. A bag of sugar is suspended at one end of a heavy rod 6 feet long, and a seer weight at the other end. The whole balances about a point at a distance of one foot from the point where the bag is hung. But if the sugar bag and the seer weight be hung

together from one end of the rod, the whole balances about a point 4 inches from that end. Find the weight of the sugar bag.

10. Define the centre of gravity of a rigid body; and show how to find it in the case of a plane triangular lamina.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner.—MR. CROFT, M.A.

[*Candidates may answer the questions on Reid's Inquiry, or those on Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers, but not both, or parts of both.*]

Reid's Inquiry.

1. What does Reid mean by Common Sense? Compare the principles of certainty assumed by Des Cartes and his followers with those maintained by Reid.

2. What is meant by 'the immediate object of memory?' Explain why we believe in our past existence (*a*) according to Locke, (*b*) according to Reid.

3. Distinguish Sensation from Perception. Is there in both cases an object different from the mental state?

4. A cry, a wound, the word *dolor*, are all 'signs' of pain: which of them are 'natural signs?' Of what is the feeling of touch a natural sign? What is included by Reid under the term touch?

5. Are the qualities of bodies (*a*) known to us? (*b*) like the sensations which suggest them? When we speak of colour, *e.g.*, the redness of a rose, do we mean a quality in the rose or a sensation in us? Discuss this question.

6. What is meant by an acquired perception? What are the visual signs by which we perceive distance?

Mention other acquired perceptions of the eye and the ear.

7. What is the difference between an *active* and a *passive* state of mind? Examine whether sensation is possible without attention.

8. Explain the effect of custom in enabling us to see objects single with two eyes. Is there anything analogous in touch?

Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

1. The object of all science being to discover the constant and uniform relations existing between different facts, point out the principal relations of uniformity which mental facts have (*a*) with other mental facts, (*b*) with external things.

2. "Mind cannot act where it is not present." (*a*) Where is the mind? (*b*) What theories have been based on the above hypothesis? (*c*) Can matter act where it is not present?

3. Why do we believe in the indestructibility of matter and of mind? What is meant by 'personal identity' and whence is the belief in it derived?

4. Distinguish between (*a*) Sensation and Perception, (*b*) Primary and Secondary Qualities. Is the greenness of this paper a quality of the body or a sensation in you?

5. How is Memory affected by Attention and Association? Are Consciousness, Reflexion, and Imagination possible without Memory?

6. Why do I believe (*a*) that there is a material world different from my sensations ? (*b*) that if I strike a match the fire will burn me ? (*c*) that two straight lines cannot inclose a space ? (*d*) that the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles ? (*e*) that a marvellous event, reported by twenty independent witnesses, really occurred ?

7. Examine the following arguments :—

(*a.*) I *see* the sun rise; therefore the theory of the rotation of the earth is untrue.

(*b.*) Day uniformly precedes night: therefore it is the cause of night.

(*c.*) Every nation has its periods of infancy, growth, and maturity; therefore it must finally pass through the state of old age and perish.

8. Is there any uniformity to be found amongst moral phenomena ? How does this affect the question of the Freedom of the Will ?

LOGIC.

Examiner.—REV. S. DYSON.

1. Explain in what points the Theory of Predication adopted by Fowler differs from that propounded by Stuart Mill. What is Hobbes' theory, and to what extent does Fowler accept it ?

2. Define the Dilemma, and discriminate its forms.

Put the following arguments into form, and state, giving reasons, what kind of syllogisms they are:—

(*a*) If man is incapable of improvement, he must be either a divinity or a brute; but man is neither one nor the other: therefore man is not incapable of improvement.

(b) If a classical education is worth the cost, either it must be pre-eminently fitted to develop the mental powers, or it must furnish exceedingly valuable information. But neither alternative can be maintained, and so classical education is not worth the cost.

3. Are complex syllogisms forms of immediate inference?

4. Explain "*indirect mood.*" Prove the rules of the indirect moods of the *Third Figure*, and show what moods only are valid.

5. Verify the rule that two Particular Premises prove nothing. Explain, justify, and illustrate the exception to the rule.

6. *(a)* State the *quantity* and *quality* of each of the following propositions:—

1. Every mistake is not a proof of ignorance.
2. Nothing is harmless that is mistaken for a virtue.
3. One kind of metal at least is liquid.
4. In man there is nothing great but mind.

(b) Draw immediate inferences from them by any process that may be applicable.

7. *(a)* Complete the following arguments, and put them into technical forms:—

1. All ruminants have four stomachs, and no carnivorous animals have four stomachs.
2. Mercury is not solid, yet mercury is a metal.
3. Whatever is not compound is an element, therefore gold is an element.
4. All peers are legislators, and some peers are men of inferior ability.

5. No fixed stars are planets, and all planets are round bodies.

(b) Reduce *any one* of the above examples which are not in the *First Figure*, by any applicable process.

8. Reduce the following arguments to technical form, and if they are fallacious, point out the fallacy :—

1. Every man desires the general happiness; for each person desires his own happiness, and therefore each person's own happiness is a good to that person, and the general happiness is a good to the aggregate of all persons.
2. If Parr's Life Pills are of any value, those who take them will improve in health; now my friend who has been taking them has improved in health, therefore they are of value.
3. All men are not Europeans; but there are no Englishmen who are not Europeans; therefore there are no Englishmen who are men.

B. A. Examination.

1873.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Sime, M.A.

1. Give a brief survey of the plot of "King John." What is the dramatic effect of the character of Constance?

2. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) "But God hath made her sin and her the plague
On this removed issue, plagued for her
And with her plague; her sin his injury,
Her injury the beadle to her sin,
All punished in the person of this child,
And all for her."

(*b*) "Such as she is in beauty, virtue, birth,
Is the young Dauphin every way complete:
If not complete of, say, he is not she;
And she wants nothing, to name want,
If want it be not that she is not he."

(*c*) "O, if thou grant my need,
Which only lives but by the death of faith,
That need must needs infer this principle,
That faith would live again by death of need."

(*d*) "It is religion that doth make vows kept,
But thou hast sworn against religion,
By what thou swear'st against the thing thou
swear'st,

And makest an oath the surety for thy truth
Against an oath; the truth thou art unsure
To swear, swears only not to be forsworn."

(*e*) "Where but by chance a silver drop hath fallen,
Even to that drop ten thousand wiry friends
Do glue themselves in sociable grief,
Like true, inseparable, faithful loves,
Sticking together in calamity."

3. Analyse the character of Falconbridge, and give the substance of his soliloquy on "Commodity."

4. Explain the following expressions:—"Expedient "to this town," "a trick of Cœur-de-lion's face," "a "faithless error in your ears," "lord of thy presence," "fostered up at hand," "set feathers to thy heels," "sweet poison for the age's tooth," "holds hand "with," "smacks it not something of the policy," "to "fetch about." With what peculiar meanings do the following words occur in "King John?" — "correct," "discipline," "sadly," "fondly," "underbear," "circum- "stance." Quote from Samson Agonistes a usage the same as the last.

5. Write grammatical notes on the italicized words in the following passages:—

(*a*) "By my christendom,
So were I out of prison and kept sheep,
I should be *as* merry *as* the day is long.

Refer to the different explanations which have been given of *so* in such a passage.

(*b*) "Go to *it* grandam, child;
Give grandam kingdom, and *it* grandam will
Give it a plum, a cherry, and a fig."

Does Shakespeare ever use the pronoun *its*?

(*c*) " *An if* an angel *should have* come to me
And told me Hubert *should* put out mine eyes,
I would not have believed,—*no tongue but Hubert's.*"

Compare this reading of the last line with that of the Folios.

(*d*) " *From forth* this morsel of dead royalty."

Give the etymology of *forth*, and note the misconception implied in changing *further* of the old readings into *farther*.

(*e*) " When *that* my father lived."

6. What historical circumstances are allegorically represented in the drama of Samson Agonistes? Illustrate your answer, and point out how far the personality of Milton appears in the play.

7. Explain—

(*a*) " Fame, if not double-fac't is double-mouth'd:
On both *his* wings, one black, the other white
Bears greatest names in his wild airy flight."

(*b*) "With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down,
Painful diseases and *deform'd*,
In *crude* old age;
Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suff'ring
The punishment of dissolute days."

(*c*) " So virtue giv'n for lost.
Deprest, and overthrown, as seem'd
Like that *self-begotten* bird
In the Arabian woods *embost*

That *no second knows, nor third,*
And lay erewhile a *holocaust,*
From out her ashy womb now teem'd,
Revives, reflourishes, then vigorous most
When most unactive deemed;
And, though her body die, her fame survives,
A *secular bird,* ages of lives."

Add what notes you may think necessary on the italicized words, and comment on—"sphere of fortune," "silent moon," "answerable pains," "his lion ramp," "Chalybean tempered steel," "sons of Caphtor," "heads." How does Shakespeare use *bloods?*

8. In what relation does Sir Walter Scott stand to the old ballad? State very briefly the action of Harold the Dauntless.

9. What is the metre of Samson Agonistes? Scan—

(*a*) "Well pleased am I, howe'er, that when the route
Of our rude neighours *whilom* deigned to come,
Uncalled, and *eke* unwelcome, to sweep out
And cleanse our *chancel* from *the rags of Rome,*
They spoke not on our ancient fane *the doom,*
To which their bigot zeal gave o'er their own."

(*b*) "Seven monarchs' wealth in that castle lies stowed,
The foul fiends brood o'er them like raven and toad,
Whoever shall *Juesten* these chambers within,
From *curfew till matins,* that treasure shall win."

Notice the expressions in italics and the following:—"metheglin draught," "the grey brothers," "the

answering day," "barbarous Copt," "Pope's own Paridel," "the grey-goose shaft," "luxury's brute hoof."

10. Explain, referring to their etymology, the sense in which Milton uses the terms—obvious, diffused, appoint, propense, accidents, voluble, quit, inhabitation, acquist. How does Scott use—assoiled, aroint, banderols ?

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. Mitchell.

1. Explain the meaning of the name Areopagitica. What was the occasion of the composition of the work bearing that title ?

2. Give an outline of the argument contained in the work, criticizing it if you see cause.

3. Criticize the style of the Areopagitica.

4. Write in modern English the following passage:—

"They who to states and governors of the Commonwealth direct their speech, High Court of Parliament, or wanting such access in a private condition write that which they foresee may advance the public good; I suppose them, as at the beginning of no mean endeavour, not a little altered and moved inwardly in their minds; some with doubt of what will be the success, others with fear of what will be the censure; some with hope, others with confidence of what they

have to speak. And me perhaps each of these dispositions, as the subject was whereon I entered, may have at other times variously affected, and likely might in these foremost expressions now also disclose which of them swayed most; but that the very attempt of this address thus made and the thought of whom it hath recourse to hath got the power within me to a passion far more welcome than incidental to a preface."

(*b.*) Write notes on this passage, pointing out the words that are used in a sense different from what they now bear, and any expressions that differ, either in idiom or grammar, from those used in modern English.

5. Explain the following quotations:—

That Eusebian book of Preparation;—A Harmony and a Catena treading the constant round of certain common doctrinal heads;—Marginal Keri, textual Chetiv;—The countryman's Arcadias and his Monte Mayors;—That notorious ribald of Arezzo, dreaded and yet dear to the Italian courtiers. (*Milton.*)

Of the machinery [of Paradise Lost] here is no room to speak;—Milton was a lion that had no skill in dandling the kid. (*Johnson.*)

True Jedwood justice was dealt out to him;—Seatonian prize poems;—Oromasdes and Arimanes fought for him;—He exhibited them in the manner not of Shakespeare but of Clarendon. (*Macaulay.*)

The visionary Republic of Plato;—The cabal have established a sort of *rota* in the court. (*Burke.*)

6. Give an account of the state of political parties

in England at the time when Burke published his "Thoughts on the Cause of the present Discontents."

(*b*) Mention some of the leading "thoughts" in the work; and give your opinion of its merits in respect both of matter and form.

7. Criticize Johnson's critique on Milton's Paradise Lost.

8. Give the etymology and signification of the following words:—Alderman; asterisk; civilization; decimation; drama; epic; epigram; gossip; incompatible; pinnacle; savage; soliloquy.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—MR. WEBB, B.A.

1. Translate:—

(*a*.) Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,
Ait fuisse navium celerrimus,
Neque ullius volantis impetum alitis
Nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis
Opus foret volare, sivé linteo.
Et hoc negat menacis Hadriatici
Negare littus, insulasve Cycladas,
Rhodumve nobilem, horridamve Thraciam,
Propontida, trucemve Ponticum sinum;
Ubi iste, post phaselus, antea fuit
Comata silva: nam Cytorio in jugo
Loquente sæpe sibilum edidit coma.
Amastri Pontica, et Cytore buxifer,
Tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima,

Ait phaselus; ultima ex origine
Tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine;
Tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore,
Et inde tot per impotentia freta
Herum tulisse; laeva, sive dextera
Vocaret aura, sive utrumque Jupiter
Simul secundus incidisset in pedem;
Neque ulla vota littoralibus diis
Sibi esse facta, quum veniret a mari
Novissimo hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.
Sed haec prius fuere: nunc recondita
Senet quiette, seque dedicat tibi,
Gemelle Castor, et gemelle Castoris.

(*b.*) Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,
Homo est venustus, et dicax, et urbanus,
Idemque longe plurimos facit versus.
Puto esse ego illi millia aut decem, aut plura
Perscripta; nec sic, ut fit, in palimpsesto
Relata: chartae regiae, novi libri,
Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana
Directa plumbo, et pumice omnia aequata.
Haec quum legas, tum bellus ille et urbanus
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor
Rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.
Hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra,
Aut si quid hac re tristius, videbatur,
Idem infiiceto est inficetior rure,
Simul poemata attigit. Neque idem unquam
Æque est beatus, ac poema quum scribit:
Jam gaudet in se, tamque se ipse miratur.
Nimirum idem omnes fallimur; neque est quis-
Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum [quam,
Possis. Suus cuique attributus est error:
Sed non videmus manticae quod in tergo est.

Comment upon the meaning of *imbuo* and *impotens*. Explain clearly the Roman method of book-binding. What is the metre of (*b*), and why was it so called? What metre did Catullus first introduce? Explain the allusion in the last line of (*b*).

2. Translate and explain:—

(1.) Marrucine Asini, manu sinistra
Non belle uteris in joco atque vino:
Tollis lintea negligentiorum.

(2.) Ni te plus oculis meis amarem,
Jucundissime Calve, munere isto
Odissem te odio Vatiniano.

(3.) Meisque pinguis agnus ex ovilibus
Gravem domum remittit aere dexteram.

(4.) Ionios fluctus, post quam illuc Arrius isset,
Jam non Ionios esse, sed Hionios.

3. Draw a map of Italy, showing the birthplace of Catullus. Quote a verse from your author that bears upon this point. Mention any Latin poets who were contemporary with Catullus.

4. Translate into English prose or verse:—

Torquatos volo parvulus,
Matris e gremio suae
Porrigens teneras manus,
Dulce rideat ad patrem
Semihiante labello.

Sit suo similis patri
Manlio, et facile insciis
Noscitetur ab omnibus,
Et pudicitiam suae
Matris indicet ore.

Talis illius a bona
Matre laus genus approbet,
Qualis unica ab optima
Matre Telemacho manet
Fama Penelopeo

5. Translate into Latin Iambic or Elegiac verse:—

I loved my home, but trembled now
To view my father's altered brow;
I feared to meet my mother's eye,
And hear her voice of agony;
I feared to view my native spot,
Where he who loved it now was not:
The pleasures of my home were fled,
My brother slumbered with the dead.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—MR. GARRETT, M.A.

1. Translate:—

Sed ubi ille assedit, Catilina, ut erat paratus ad dissimulanda omnia, demisso vultu, voce supplici postulare "Patres Conscripti ne quid de se temere crederent; ea familia ortum, ita se ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, ut omnia bona in spe haberet; ne existimarent, sibi, patricio homini, cujus ipsius atque majorum plurima beneficia in plebem Romanam essent, perdita republica opus esse, quum eam servaret M.

Tullius, inquilinus civis urbis Romæ." Ad hoc maledicta alia quum adderet, obstrepere omnes, hostem paricidam vocare. Tum ille furibundus, "quoniam quidem circumventus," inquit, "ab inimicis præceps agor, incendium meum ruina restinguam."

2. Turn the *oratio directa* in the above passage into the *oratio indirecta*, and the *oratio indirecta* into the *oratio directa*.

3. Translate:—

Postquam, ut dixi, senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit, consul optimum factu ratus, noctem quæ instabat antecapere, ne quid eo spatio novaretur, triumviros quæ supplicium postulabat parare jubet; ipse præsidiis dispositis Lentulum in carcerem deducit; idem fit cæteris per prætores. Est in carcere locus, quod Tullianum appellatur, ubi paullulum descenderis ad lævam, circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus. Eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper Camera lapideis fornicibus vincta; sed incultu, tenebris, odore fœda atque terribilis ejus facies est. In eum locum postquam demissus est Lentulus, vindices rerum capitalium, quibus præceptum erat, laqueo gulam fregere. Ita ille patricius ex gente clarissima Corneliorum, qui consulare imperium Romæ habuerat, dignum moribus factisque suis exitium vitæ invenit. De Cethego, Statilio eodem modo supplicium sumptum est.

4. Translate:—

a. Post paucos dies L. Sæpius senator in senatu litteras recitavit, quas Fæsulis allatas sibi dicebat, in

quibus scriptum erat C. Manlium arma cepisse cum magna multitudine ante diem VI Kalendas Novembris.

b. Ad hoc si quis indicasset de conjuratione, quæ contra rempublicam facta erat, præmium servo libertatem et sestertia centum, libero impunitatem ejus rei et sestertia ducenta; itemque decrevere, uti gladiatoriæ familiæ Capuam et in cætera municipia distribuerentur pro cujusque opibus; Romæ per totam urbem vigiliæ haberentur, iisque minores magistratus præessent.

5. Write notes in full explantion of the following words and phrases:—Municipia, imperium, prætores, magistratus minores, ante diem VI Kalendas Novembris, sestertia centum, gladiatoriæ familiæ.

6. Translate:—

Inclinatio senatus incitamentum Timberio fuit, quo promptius adversaretur, his ferme verbis usus: "Si quantum pauperum est venire huc, et liberis suis petere pecunias cœperint, singuli nunquam exsatiabuntur, respublica deficiet. Nec sane ideo a majoribus concessum est, egredi aliquando relationem, et, quod in commune conducat, loco sententiæ proferre, ut privata negotia, res familiares nostras hic augeamus, cum invidia senatus et principum, sive indulserint largitionem, sive abnuerint. Non enim preces sunt istuc, sed efflagitatio, intempestiva quidem et improvisa, cum aliis de rebus convenerint patres, consurgere, et numero atque ætate liberum suorum urgere modestiam senatus, eandem vim in me transmittere, ac velut perfringere, ærarium: quod si ambitione exhauserimus, per scelera supplendum erit."

7. Translate :—

Et populus quasi rursum ereptum acrius doluit. Honores, ut quis amore in Germanicum aut ingenio validus, reperti decretique: ut nomen ejus Saliari carmine caneretur: sedes curules sacerdotum Augustalium locis, superque eas querceæ coronæ statuerentur: ludos Circenses eburna effigies præiret: neve quis flamen aut augur in locum Germanici, nisi gentis Juliæ, crearetur.

Write notes on the above passages.

8. Sketch the character of Germanicus as you gather it from Tacitus.

9. Translate into Latin prose the following passage :—

"It may not be unacceptable to the reader to see how Sophocles has conducted a tragedy under the like delicate circumstances. Orestes was in the same condition with Hamlet, his mother having murdered his father, and taken possession of his kingdom in conspiracy with her adulterer. That young prince, therefore, being determined to revenge his father's death upon those who filled his throne, conveys himself by a clever stratagem into his mother's apartment with a resolution to kill her. But because such a spectacle would have been too shocking to the audience, this dreadful resolution is executed behind the scenes: the mother is heard calling out to her son for mercy, and the son answering her that she showed no mercy to his father."

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESA CHUNDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Explain the following *s'lokas :*

(1.) लब्धप्रतिष्ठाः प्रथमं यूयं किं बलवत्तरैः ।
अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः क्षतव्याष्टत्तयः परैः ॥

(2.) अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं
प्रयुक्तरागप्रणिधिर्दिधक्षते ।
कसत्रार्थधर्म्यौ बद पीमिडय
सिन्धोस्तटावोघइव प्रवृद्धः ॥

(3.) हृदये वससीति मत्प्रियं
यदवोचस्तदवैमि कैतवम् ।
उपचारपदं न चेदिदं
त्वमनङ्गःकथमच्यता रतिः ॥

(4.) जङ्गमं प्रैषप्रभावे श्च स्थावरं चरनाङ्कितम् ।
विभक्तानुग्रहं मन्ये द्विरूपमपि मे वपुः ॥

(5.) क्ष्मीमानभुङ्गमिधरीश्वरेण
चैलोक्यवन्द्येन कृतप्रनामः ।
पुर्व्वं महिम्ना सहि तस्य दूर-
मावर्ज्जितं नात्मशिरो विवेद ॥

N.B.—Explanation in Sanskrit would be preferable.

वपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता
दिगम्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु।
वरेषु यद्बालमृगाक्षि मृग्यते
तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने॥

(*a.*) Give the substance of *Párvati's* reply to the above.

(*b.*) Expound the *samásas* in the compound words of the passage.

(*c.*) Is there any fault in the compound अलक्ष्य-जन्मता? Would अलक्षिता जनिः be preferable?

(*d.*) Give the plural of वपुस्.

(*e.*) Shew why बालमृगाक्षि has a final ङ्, while विरूपाक्ष has none, though अक्ष enters into the composition of both.

(*f.*) Parse निवेदितं.

(*g.*) Give the root of व्यस्त and its potential (विधिलिङ्) and imperative (लोट्) forms, in the second person, singular number.

3. (1.) अमुं सा नागबधूपभोग्यं
मैनाकमम्भोनिधिबद्धसख्यम्।

क्रुद्धोऽपि पक्षच्छिदि दृक्षशत्रा-
ववेदनाग्नं कुलिशच्छतानाम् ॥

(2.) अथावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता
दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्व्वपत्नी ।
सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा
तां जन्मने शैलबधूं प्रपेदे ॥

(*a.*) Explain the allusion contained in either of the above two *s'lokas*.

(*b*) Give the meaning of सती सती

(*c.*) Parse कुलिशच्छतानां and पितुः.

(*d.*) Give the root of पेदे and its past participle (क्त) Mention a few common words formed by a union of this past participle form, with different prefixes (उपसर्ग). Give also the meanings of these words.

4. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

(*a.*) Great king! I ask if the prince Lakshmana is well. Oh 'king! why art thou so inexorably cruel? Oh hard-hearted one, fame is indeed dear to thee, but what infamy could be more terrible than this? What became of the fawn-

eyed one in the forest? Tell me, lord, what dost thou suppose?

(*b.*) In Mathurá there was a little girl who was good and active, and always did what her mother wished her to do. Every one loved the little girl, and her old grandmother loved her most of all. The old grandmother lived in a little house which stood in a great wood, about a mile from the town. She happened once to be very sick, and the little girl went to see her, and carefully nursed her during her illness.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner:—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passages into English:

रामः। कष्टं भोः कष्टम्

दलति हृदयं गाढोद्वेगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते
वहति विकलः कायो मोहं न मुञ्चति चेतनाम्।
ज्वलयति तनूमन्तर्दाहः करोति न भस्मसात्
प्रहरति विधिर्मर्म्मच्छेदी न कृन्तति जीवितम्॥

सीता। एष्वस्मे दं।

रामः। हे भवन्तः पौरजानपदाः

न किल भवतां स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं तत-
स्तृणमिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता नचाप्यनुशोचिता।
चिरपरिचितास्ते ते भावाः परिभ्रमयन्ति माम्
इदमशरणैरद्याप्येवं प्रमीदत रुद्यते॥

तमसा। अतिगम्भीरमवगूरणं शोकसागरस्य।

वासन्ती। अतिक्रान्ते धैर्यमवलम्बयतां देवेन।

रामः। सखि किमत्रोच्यते धैर्यमिति

देव्या शून्यस्य जगतो दादृशः परिवत्सरः।
लुप्तं सीतेति नामापि न च रामो न जीवति॥

2. Give the roots of भिद्यते, वहति, मुञ्चति, क्रन्तति, and their third person singular लुङ्, also their past passive participle क्त.

3. What is the meaning of अवगूरणं ?

4. What is the force of Rama's reply to Vasanti, who had counselled *patience?* Can you refer to any saying in the Kumàra Sambhava where the same sentiment is found as in Rama's reply to Va'santi ?

5. Translate the following passages into your own vernacular :

तमसा। श्रूयताम् पुरा किल वाल्मीकितपोवनोपकण्ठात् परित्यज्य गते लक्ष्मणे सीतादेवी प्राप्तप्रसववेदनमात्मानम् अतिदुःखसंवेगाद्गङ्गाप्रवाहे निक्षिप्तवती तदैव तच्च दारकद्वयं प्रसूता भगवतीभ्यां पृथ्वीभागीरथीभ्याम् अभ्युपपन्ना रसातलञ्च नीता स्तन्यत्यागात् परेण च तत् दारकद्वयं तस्याः प्राचेतसस्य महर्षेर्गङ्गादेवी स्वयमर्पितवती।

मुरला। सविस्मयम्।

ईदृशानां विपाकोऽपि जायते परमाद्भुतः।

यच्चोपकरणीभावमायात्येवविधो जनः॥

तमसा। इदानीन्तु शम्बूकवृत्तान्तेनानेन सम्भावितजनस्थानागमनं रामभद्रं सरयूमुखादुपश्रुत्य भगवती भागीरथी यदेव भगवत्या लोपामुद्रया स्नेहादाशङ्कितं तदेवाशङ्क्य सीतासमेता केनचिदिव वृत्तान्तव्यपदेशेन गोदावरीं विलोकयितुमागता।

मुरला। सुविचिन्तितं भगवत्या राजधानीस्थितस्य खलु तैस्तैर्जगतामाभ्युदयिकैः कार्यैर्व्याकुलितस्य रामभद्रस्य नियतास्त्रिचित्तविक्षेपाः अव्यग्रस्य पुनरस्य शोकमाचरितीयस्य पञ्चवटीप्रवेशो महाननर्थ इति

तत्कथमिदानीं सीतादेव्या रामभद्र आश्वासनीयः स्यात् ।

तमसा । उक्तमच भगवत्या भागीरथीदेव्या वत्से देवयजनसम्भवे सीते अद्य खलु आयुष्मतोः कुश-लवयोर्द्वादशसंवत्सरस्य संख्यामङ्गुलग्रन्थिरभिबध्यते तदात्मनः पुराणश्वशुरम् एतावतो मानवस्य राजर्षि-वंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारम् अपहतपाप्मानं देवं स्वहस्तावचितैः पुष्पैरुपतिष्ठस्व नच त्वामवनिष्ठ-चारिणीम् अस्मत्प्रभावादनदेवता अपि द्रक्ष्यन्ति किं पुनर्मर्त्या इति अहञ्चाज्ञापिता तमसे तयि प्रकृष्ट-प्रेमैव बधूर्वत्सा जानकी अतस्त्वमेवास्याः प्रत्यन्तरी-भवेति साहमधुना यथादिष्टमनुतिष्ठामि ।

6. In what voice is परित्यज्य in the first paragraph of the above extract, and प्रसूता also in the same paragraph.

7. What is the meaning of देवयजनसम्भवे and in what case is it ? (Last paragraph in the above extract.)

8. What is the difference between the *prastávaná* and *Vishkambhaka* of a play ?

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English—

و قال بعض بني قيس بن ثعلبة —

إنا محيوك يا سلمى فحيينا
و إن سقيت كرام الناس فاسقينا
و إن دعوت الى جلى و مكرمة
يوما سراة كرام الناس فادعينا
إنا بنى نهشل لا ندعى لاب
عنه و لا هو بالابناء بشرينا
إن تبتدر غاية يوما لمكرمة
تلق السوابق منا و المصلينا
و ليس يهلك منا سيد ابد
الا افتلينا علاما سيل افينا
إنا لنرخص يوم الروع انفسنا
و لو نسام بها فى الامن اعلينا
بيض مفارقنا تغلى مراجلنا
نأسوا باموالنا آثار ايدينا
إني لمن معشر افنى اوائلهم
قول الكماة الا اين المحامونا

لو كان فى الالف منا وا حد فد عوا
من فا رس خا لهم ا يا ة يعنونا
ا ذ ا لكما ة تنخوا آ ن يصيبهم
حد ا لظبا ة و صلنا ها با يد ينا
و لا ترا هم وا ن جلت مصيبتهم
مع ا لبكا ة على من ما ت يبكو نا

2. (*a.*) Parse آ غاينا - ا فتاينا - تبتدر - فحيينا

Could he have said بنو for بنى in line 4?

(*b.*) Into how many books is the Hamásah divided? Explain the word 'Hamásah.' Name some of the principal poets of the جا هلية What do you know about Abú Tamám?

3. Which nouns are feminine in Arabic by form?

4. How is 'both' expressed in Arabic? Translate —both the men, both the gardens (جنة), I have seen both your brothers.

5. Enumerate the particles after which the verb takes the مضا رع منصوب.

6. Inflect the Future and the Imperative of نام, he sleeps.

7. Inflect هذا and ذ و ، هذ ه and ذ ا ت, singular and plural.

8. Paraphrase in Hindústání, or translate into English—

ولولا ايادي الدهر في الجمع بيننا
عفانا فلم نشعر له بذنوب
وللترك للاحسان خير لمحسن
اذا جعل الاحسان غير ريب
وان الذي امسى نزار عبيده
غني عن استعبادهم لغريب
كفى بصفاء الود رقا لمثله
وبالقرب منه مفخرا لنسيب

N. B.—In answering questions 4, 6, and 7, you are to put the vowel points over each letter.

ARABIC.

Examiner—Mr. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English—

ولما فرغ السلطان من مهم خوارزم وقد انضافت
كاحدى اخواتها الى سائر مما لكه الموشحة بآثار
ولايته-الموشحة باصباغ عداله ورعايته-رأي ان يختم
صحيفة العام- بطابع الاستتمام - اجلالما للركائب
والركب - وتقليبا لراى الغزو بين جوانح القلب -
فعدل الى يسبت كالشمش وقد جنحت للشمال -
وجاوزت نقطة الاعتدال- فالد نيا بها حواشي المطارف -

ا و عواشر المصاحف - يد بر اعمالها ويروى في ما صارا حمي لها - الي ان ا ذن الله له من معاودة غزنة مغشيًا سحاب المكر في غزوة تحقق ا عجا ز القرآن - بما تضمنه وعد الله المنا ن - في ا ظها ر دينه (المرموم بسيد البشر - ومولى البدو والحضر - محمد تاج الا نا م - وسراج الظلام صلى الله عليه وعلي آله البررة الكرام) على الدين كله وان سخطت نفوس - وضرعت خدو د - و رغمت معا طس و انوف - بعدان كا نت ا لشقة قد بعدت عليه وعلى اعوان دين الله السا ئرين تحت را يته - بنو ر هدايته - ا د كانت الهند قد تحيفت من شواها واطرافها سبيا وانتها با - و ملكت على ا ربا بها سهو با وشعا با - فلم يبق ا لا ما اجنه ضمير قشمير ومن دونها قياف تصم عن كل عزيف وصفير - و تضل فيها و فود الرياح ا لا بخفير - واتفق ان حشر اليه من ادنى ديار ماوراء النهر الى اقصى حدود ه زهاء عشرين الفا مطوعة الغزاة قد وضعوا سيوفهم علي عواتقهم محتسبين للجها د - مفتد ين في ذات الله للاستشهاد - فحرك من السلطان نفيرهم وذمر نفوس المسلمين تكبيرهم - واقتضى رايه ان يزحف بهم الى قنوج *

2 Write down the singulars of all the plurals that occur in the first seven lines of the above passage, together with their meanings.

3. Translate the following phrases, and explain the constructions, stating the proper grammatical rules—

الظا لم ا هلها (2) - ا لمقيموا اصلوة (1)
سيرا (4) فا ين نصيبى ا نا (3) - من ا لقر ية
- ما ا حسنه (6) - دونک ز يدا (5) سير اليه

4. Inflect the Future and the Imperative of وهب, he gives.

5. Inflect the Future and the Imperative of the *báb* إفعال of اثر.

6. Explain the construction of رب and ليت. Give examples.

7. Translate into Arabic—

He gave it to him. We had not seen her. Ten men have come. I did not receive fifty-one, but one hundred and fifty-one Dirhams. He told me that he came yesterday. Tell me when he comes. Thou shalt not steal. Either come in or go out. He is called the good king. He asked me whether I had seen the Imám.

N. B.—The vowel points are to be given in questions 2, 4, 5, 7.

HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—REV. DR. JARDINE.

1. Give a short account of the Iliad and Odyssey with reference to (*a*) their subject-matter, (*b*) their authorship, and (*c*) the manner in which they were preserved.

2. Describe the constitution and functions of the Amphictyonic council. What was its chief effect upon the Grecian States ?

3. Describe the character and results of the political reforms effected by Clisthenes.

4. Give dates, accounts of the contending parties, and general results of the battles of Marathon and Platæa.

5. Describe the events which closed the Peloponnesian War. What government then became established at Athens, and how long did it last ?

6. A brief biography of Philip of Macedon.

7. Give a history and description of the legislation of Licinius. Against what evils was it directed and what effects did it produce ?

8. State briefly the important events and results of the second Punic War.

9. Give an account of the dictatorship of Sulla, particularizing the circumstances which accompanied its establishment and the legislation which was effected.

10 When, between what armies, and with what results, was the battle of Pharsalia fought ?

HISTORY,—INDIA AND THE JEWS.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. Give some account of the ancient religious literature of the Hindús. Who where the chief Sanskrit dramatists, and what were their most important works ?

2. What accounts are found in the laws of Manu, of (1) Caste, (2) the village system, (3) the administration of Justice ?

3. From what sources is the history of the Buddhist period in India mainly derived ? What do you know of the two most famous Buddhist kings ?

4. Sketch briefly the history of Bengal from the time of Bakhtiár Khiljí to that of Akbar.

5. Where are Ghazni, Plassey, Pánipat, Wandewash, Bassein, Diu, Seringapatam ? With what events in Indian history are they connected ?

6. Trace the history of the extension and consolidation of Akbar's dominions. Give some account of the chief Hindú leaders of this period.

7. Who were the most famous Peshwás ? Write a full account of the life of any one of them. What

were the chief causes of the decline of the Mahratta power?

8. What do you know of (1) the Rohillas, (2) the Pindáris? Mention the chief events of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings.

9. Narrate the circumstances attending the separation of the kingdom of Israel from that of Judah. Sketch briefly the history of the former State from this period to its fall.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M.A.

1. Enunciate the three laws of Motion. How far does the experiment of dropping a ball from the mast of a ship in motion illustrate any of them?

2. State and prove the theorem known as the "Parallelogram of Accelerations."

What is meant by the symbol g? If the unit of time were one minute, and the unit of space one inch, what would be its numerical value?

3 Establish the formulæ $s = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$ and $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$ for the space described by a particle moving with a uniform acceleration a.

AB_1, AB_2, AB_3 . . . . are inclined planes; particles are projected at the same instant from A along them, with initial velocities varying as the sine of the inclination of the planes. Prove that at any moment the particles all lie in the circumference of the same circle.

4. Show how the third law of motion can be experimentally demonstrated by means of Atwood's machine.

A weight of 20 lbs. is placed at the lowest point of a smooth inclined plane (inclination = 30°); a string fastened to it passes over a pulley at the top, and hangs vertically, supporting another weight of 20 lbs. If the weights be both allowed to move, through what distance will either have moved in one second ?

5. Apply the laws of motion to investigate the range of a projectile along a horizontal and an inclined plane.

A spy is in a balloon at a height of 800 yards above the ground, and 1,000 yards in a direct line from one of the enemy's marksmen. Show that (approximately) the marksman should sight his rifle for 600 yards.

6. Describe the general appearance of the heavens to an observer at the North Pole in midwinter at full moon.

Explain how the rotation of the earth will cause an apparent revolution of the plane of an oscillating pendulum freely suspended. In what direction does the deviation take place ?

7. Define the following terms, and illustrate each by a figure :— "Declination-circle," "North Polar distance," "Hour-angle," "Altitude," "Azimuth," Prime vertical," and "Solstitial Colure."

By what instruments are the R.A. and N.P.D. of a star observed respectively ? What is an equatorial, and for what kind of observations is it most useful ?

8. State Kepler's laws. What may be inferred from each as to the forces which act upon the planets?

Supposing the position of the sun is ascertained at any time, and at a subsequent period his position in the ecliptic is observed to be 180° distant from the former, how may we determine the position of the major axis of this orbit? If the same observations were made after the lapse of several years, what would the result of the above calculation show?

9. Explain what is meant by the equation of time due to the sun's unequal motion in the ecliptic and that due to the obliquity; and investigate their separate and combined variations during the year.

10. Investigate the apparent motion in the heavens of a superior planet.

11. State briefly all you know about the manner of the moon's motion round the earth. What are the conditions for the occurrence of a solar eclipse?

In a lunar eclipse prove that the apparent radius of Umbra = Parallax of sun + parallax of moon − sun's angular radius, and that apparent radius of penumbra = parallax of sun + parallax of moon + sun's angular radius.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.—MR. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Define a fluid, and prove from Statical principles the principle of the transmissibility of pressure. Explain how this can be demonstrated experimentally.

2. Explain what is meant by specific gravity. Describe any Hydrometer, and show how to compare the specific gravities of two liquids by means of it.

3. Show that the pressure at any point in a horizontal plane is the same in a heavy fluid at rest under the action of gravity. If z be the depth, explain the symbols in the formula $p = g\rho z$.

4. Show how to find the resultant horizontal pressure in any given direction on a given portion of an immersed surface. Find the horizontal component in tons of the pressure on a flood-gate ten feet long and twenty wide, inclined to the vertical at an angle of 30°; given that a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ozs.

5. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a liquid. Will the body rise or sink if placed under the receiver of an air-pump as the air is exhausted?

6. What is the difference between a gas and a liquid? Explain the meaning of the formula $p = k\rho(1 + at)$, and state the conditions under which it is true.

7. Describe the mercurial barometer. Two barometers have the sections of their shorter tubes each one square inch, and those of the longer tubes $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square inch respectively. If in each the mercury is at 29 inches above the zero of measurement at a pressure of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the square inch, find the difference in height above the zero of the mercury in the two barometers at a pressure of $14\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. to the square inch, the zero being the level of the mercury in the shorter tube at a pressure of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

8. Describe the construction and action of the common pump. Show that for *practical* working the top of the range of the piston should not be more than 33 feet above the water in the well.

9. Describe Smeatons's air-pump, and calculate the density in the receiver after n strokes of the piston.

10. Explain the working of the siphon, showing the conditions under which it will act.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—MR. CROFT, M.A.

1. What is meant by Philosophy? Point out in chronological order the different views that have been held about its province.

2. Explain the term Substance. What is the full extent for our knowledge of (1) matter, (2) mind, viewed as substances?

3. What does Hamilton mean by Consciousness? Does he appear to combine two meanings of the word? Examine the statement, "To be conscious of a cognitive act is to be conscious of the object of that act;" and test it by reference to Memory and Imagination.

4. How does Hamilton use the phrase "fact of consciousness?" Is the perception of the inkstand before you a fact of consciousness? Illustrate the distinction between a fact of consciousness and an inference from such a fact.

5. Distinguish between the 'cruder' and the finer' forms of the Representative doctrine of Perception. How was the doctrine held by the Aristotelians, Malebranche, Locke, and Brown? Brown asserts that Reid holds the representative doctrine of Perception, while Hamilton claims him as a Natural Realist:—on what grounds?

6. Distinguish Primary and Secondary Qualities. Hamilton says,—

(*a.*) "In sight, perception—the objective element—is at its maximum.

(*b.*) "Where the objective element predominates, we have Perception proper; this is seen in the Primary Qualities." Can these two statements be reconciled?

7. Explain the connection of Memory with (*a*) Attention, (*b*) Association. Criticize Hamilton's division of the total fact of Memory into three faculties.

8. Discriminate Feeling from Knowledge and Will. Does the element of pleasure or pain enter into all our emotions? Illustrate in the case of Beauty and Surprise.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Examine the validity of the argument drawn from the diversity of moral judgments against the doctrine of an original Moral Faculty.

2. Determine the nature of Motives, and indicate the difference between the application of the term

motive in popular language and its strict, scientific sense.

Fleming says that motives are in their issue *variable*; discuss the point.

3. Discriminate sensations and emotions, and classify the latter.

4. "If it is wrong to disobey one's conscience, then all actions done in obedience to the monitions of conscience must be right."

Discuss this. Expound the doctrine of the Supremacy of Conscience.

5. Write a concise explanatory essay on Resentment.

6. Give Fleming's classification of Utilitarian Theories of Morals, mentioning Authors who fall under each class. Expound and criticize the Ethical Theories of Paley and Bentham.

7. A person promises a man to exert his influence to gain an appointment for him; determine his obligation to keep his promise,

(*a.*) Supposing both parties to be aware at the time of the candidate's unfitness;

(*b.*) Supposing the promiser subsequently to learn the fact.

8. Examine and discuss exceptions to the argument drawn in favour of the Immateriality of the Mind from its independence of the Body.

CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—MR. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Define a tangent to a conic, and show that in any conic the part of the tangent intercepted between

the point of contact and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

2. In the parabola prove that (1) $NG = 2\,AS$;
(2) $PN^2 = 4\,AS.\,AN$;
(3) $QD^2 = 4\,AS.\,PV$,
where QD is the perpendicular on the diameter PV.

3. A parabola and a circle intersect in four points B, C, D, E, and the opposite sides BC, DE and CD, EB are produced to intersect at F and H. Show that the square on FH equals the sum of the rectangles under FC, FB, and HC, HD.

4. In the ellipse show that

(1) $NG : NC :: \overset{2}{BC} : AC^2$,
(2) $CV.\,\overset{1}{CT} = CP$,
(3) $SP.\,\overset{1}{SP} = CD^2$.

5. Show how to draw a pair of tangents from an external point to a ellipse, and show that they subtend equal angles at either focus.

6. Q is any point on an ellipse; CP, CD are drawn parallel to AQ, A′Q; prove that CP, CD are conjugate.

7. In the hyperbola show that the intercepts of any chord between the curve and the asymptotes are equal.

8. Prove that the rectangle under the segments of any chord through a fixed point is proportional to the square on the parallel semi-diameter.

9. P, Q are two points on one branch of a rectangular hyperbola, R is on the other branch: PD is drawn perpendicular on QR, cutting the hyperbola in O.

Show that QO, RO are perpendicular to RP, PQ respectively.

10. Show that any plane section of a cone parallel to a generating line is a parabola.

OPTICS.

Examiner.—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1.—Define a pencil of rays. How could we produce from the sun's light an approximately cylindrical pencil of rays ?

State the laws of reflection and refraction. The bottom of a cylindrical vessel, 4 inches deep and 6 inches in diameter, is polished. If the vessel be filled with water, show that an eye placed at a distance of 20 inches from the nearest point of the rim, and 12 inches vertically above the level of the water, will just be able to see reflected from the bottom the furthest point of the rim; $\frac{4}{3}$ being the index of refraction from air to water.

2. A lighted candle is placed between two parallel mirrors. Prove that there will be an endless series of images of the flame behind each mirror; and if a and b be the distance of the flame from each mirror, find the distance between the mth image of each series.

3. Obtain a formula for the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after incidence on a spherical mirror.

Apply your formula to find the position and magnitude of the image of an arrow 1 yard in length,

6 What new elements have been discovered by means of spectrum analysis ? What other important discoveries have been made by its aid ?

7. In the electrolytic decomposition of Sodium sulphate what are the *ions*, and what products appear at the electrodes ? Show the reactions that take place in the process.

8. Describe the manufacture and purification of coal-gas. What is the composition of the purified gas, and of the bye-products obtained in purifying it ? To what useful purposes are the latter applied ?

9. Describe the six known systems of crystallization, and their optical and thermal characteristics Give examples of natural or artificial chemical compounds that crystallize in each system.

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—MR. WILLSON, M.A.

1. What are the corrections which must be applied in comparing barometric readings made at different places and with different instruments ? Describe the daily variations in the barometric height.

2. Define the co-efficient of expansion of a substance A bar of metal is 100 inches long at 10° C. and 100·4 inches at 200° C.; what is the co-efficient of expansion ?

3. Explain what is meant by the latent heat of a vapour. A mass of 2lbs. of steam at 100° C. is just

sufficient to raise 20lbs. of water from 0° to 58° C. Calculate the latent heat of the steam.

4. Prove that the weight in milligrams of V litres of a gas, whose density referred to hydrogen is s, under a pressure p mm. and at a temperature $t°$ C., is given approximately by the formula

$$W = 32\frac{Vps}{273 \times t}$$

the weight of one litre of hydrogen at 760 mm. and O° C. being 0·08936 grams.

5. Give a short account of the experiments by which Leslie proved that "good reflectors of heat are bad radiators." Explain the rationale of (1) wearing white clothes in summer; (2) heating water in a rough dark vessel; (3) keeping water hot in a brightly polished metallic vessel.

6. State the law of relation between heat and mechanical energy. Explain the propagation of heat by conduction and by radiation according to the dynamical theory.

7. Describe the gold leaf electroscope. How would you charge the instrument, by induction, with positive electricity?

8. What are the causes which weaken the current in single fluid batteries? Describe Bunsen's battery, and show how the polarisation of the inactive electrode is prevented.

9. What is an astatic system? Describe and explain the principle of the galvanometer.

10. A conductor is formed of 10 metres of iron wire 10 mm. in diameter, and 8 metres of copper wire 4 mm. in diameter. Calculate what length of copper wire 2 mm. in diameter would form an equivalent conductor, the specific conductivities of copper and iron being 100 and 13 respectively.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—MR. BLANFORD.

1. What is the distinction between a *natural* and an *artificial* classification? Illustrate your answer by some one group of animals classed according to each method.

2. Describe the arrangement and number of the toes in *Passerine*, *Struthious*, and *Scansorial* birds.

3. Enumerate the several orders of birds; state which of them are represented in the Indian fauna, and give a characteristic Indian example of each.

4. Give a list of the chief species of Reptiles known to you as being common in Bengal, and the natural orders to which they respectively belong.

5. Show that both in respect to the metamorphoses of certain individual forms, and to the serial degrees of organization presented by certain adult forms, the *Amphibia (Batrachians)* form a linking group between fishes and reptiles. Which is the most Reptilian order of fishes?

6. What is the arrangement of the breathing organs in the *Gasteropoda, Acephala, Tunicata,* and *Bryozoa* respectively ?

7. Describe the development of the young barnacle.

8. Describe the internal structure of a crab.

9. Give the Geographical range of each of the following genera. State in which cases the same species occurs in distant regions; and of these latter which have been spread by the agency of man, and where the species is indigenous :—

The Elephant.	The Beaver.
The Lion.	The Turkey.
The Buffalo (*Bubalus*).	The Pigeon.
The Tapir.	The Rat.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—MR. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Enumerate the functions of nutrition. What is absorption ? How may the existence of this faculty be proved experimentally ?

2. Describe the structure and composition of teeth. State the dental formula of man. Contrast the teeth of a carnivorous animal with those of a herbivorous animal.

3. Describe the action of the gastric juice. How has it been proved experimentally that chymification is produced by chemical action ?

4. Describe the formation of chyle. How is the food after becoming chyle carried to the heart?

5. Contrast the circulation of the blood in mammals and fishes, explaining by means of theoretic diagrams.

6. Explain what takes place in the transformation of venous into arterial blood. How has it been shown experimentally that the carbonic acid expelled in respiration is not an immediate product of the combustion of the oxygen inhaled?

7. Describe the action of muscles and the mode of their attachment to the bones. Show that in muscular mechanism the loss in power is compensated for by a gain in rapidity of action.

8. Give a brief account of the anatomical structure of the eye, including its motor organs and lachrymal apparatus.

B. L. Examination.

1873.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—MR. FORSYTH.

1. What is your conception of a law and a political society; and what are the different theories of Blackstone and Bentham as to the origin of the relations between the governors and the governed?

2. Distinguish between the functions of the lawyer and the legislator. Enumerate, with short comments, the different sources of law.

3. What is meant when it is said that the Hindú law is a personal law? Distinguish between personal and territorial laws.

4. Give a short history of the following measures: Magna Charta, Petition of Right, Bill of Rights, and Act of Settlement. What were their respective objects?

5. Trace the chief alterations made by the English Legislature in the constitution of the Indian Courts established by Royal Charter from 1726 to the present time.

6. State shortly Blackstone's account of the origin of the rights of property.

7. How far are Hindús and Mahomedans entitled to their own laws, and upon what does the title rest?

8. What are the prerogatives of the English Sovereign? What is meant by the maxims—'The King never dies,' 'The King can do no wrong,' '*Nullum tempus occurrit regi?*'

9. When were the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Regulations, respectively, first formed into a code? When did they cease? How does an Act differ from a Regulation? What Legislatures were created by the Indian Councils' Act of 1861?

10. Enumerate the different grades of Civil Courts in Bengal, stating what suits they are respectively empowered to try. What is the difference between a High Court and a Chief Court?

11. Distinguish between a specific and a demonstrative legacy. When is a legacy redeemed? How is the right of an executor to meddle with property established in a Court of Judicature?

12. How does a joint Hindú family differ from a partnership? What is necessary to give validity to the acts and disbursements of the Manager?

LAND TENURES, &c.

Examiner.—Mr. Goodeve.

1. What was the object of the Permanent Settlement, and how was it sought to carry out that object?

2. Distinguish between dependent and independent talooks. What is a putnee talook ?

3. What were the principal changes in the rent law effected by Act VIII of 1869 (Bengal Council) ? Give a short history of the jurisdiction over rent suits from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

4. What is the meaning of "disqualified proprietors ?" What provision has been made for the care of their persons and estates ? Where is the present law on the subject as regards Bengal to be found ?

5. What lands are exempted from payment of Government revenue ? What jurisdiction was given to the Civil Courts by Act XI of 1859 in regard to the annulment of sales for arrears of revenue ? What more recent enactment is there in regard to the recovery of arrears of land revenue ?

6. How may a will or authority to adopt be registered ?—by whom ?—and under what circumstances ? From what special provisions of the Registration Act are wills excepted ?

7. What enquiry is a Registrar to make before registering a document? On what grounds alone can he refuse to register ?

8. What is the meaning of prescription ? What gives an indefeasible right under Act IX of 1871 to the access of light ?

9. What are the provisions of Act XIV of 1859 in regard to suits for immoveable property ?

10. How is the period of limitation to be computed in the case of successive breaches of contract, continuing breaches of contract, and continuing nuisances? Give illustrations.

11. What are the different kinds of mortgage prevailing in the Mofussil?

12. How does the right of redemption in mortgages by conditional sale differ as regards deposit—(1) when the mortgagee has had the usufruct, (2) when the mortgagor has remained in possession?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner.—MR. GOODEVE.

1. What are the different schools of Hindú law at the present day? What is the difference between the Bengal and Mitakshara schools as to the period at which the son's right in the ancestral property vests?

2. How is property classified in Hindú law? What is the difference between the father's power of alienation under the Bengal and the Mitakshara schools?

3. What is the position of the Hindú widow, and what estate does she take as heir in Bengal? How is she provided for when there are sons—(1) when the family remains joint, (2) on partition?

4. What is the nature of a woman's ownership in her *stridhan?* Upon what does the succession to it depend?

5. How is the testamentary power among Hindús limited? What is a perpetuity? What is the law on the subject in regard to the wills of Hindús?

6. What are the different consequences of adoption according as it is by the Dattaka or Kritrima form? To which school does each belong?

7. Among the Sunis what persons must get shares in the property of a deceased? Distinguish between legal sharers and residuaries.

8. Explain the general principles of inheritance among the Shias.

9. A dies leaving four wives, three grandmothers, and twelve paternal uncles. What would be the shares (1) among Sunis, (2) among Shias?

10. Explain the principle of the increase and of the return. State the differences between the Shia and Suni schools in regard to them.

11. Within what limit can a Mahomedan dispose of his property by will? What will be the result of his attempting to bequeath more than he legally can? What is the difference between property which is the subject of inheritance and that which is the subject of legacy?

12. What is Shufaa or the right of pre-emption? When does it take effect, and with regard to what kind of property? By what means may the right be claimed?

CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner.—Mr. FORSYTH.

1. What is necessary to support an action for damages? Distinguish between *injuria sine damno* and *damnum absque injuria*, giving instances of each.

2. "A right of action is not assignable." What exceptions are there to this rule as regards torts committed in respect of property?

3. What is a privileged communication, and what will prevent its being a good defence to an action for libel? What is the foundation of the action for seductions, and who may bring it?

4. What are the essentials of a contract? Under what circumstances is an agreement made without consideration valid?

5. When may the seller of goods exercise the right of stoppage in transit? Can the seller exercise this right against an assignee of the bill of lading?

6. What test of a partner's liability has been laid down in an English case? To what extent can one partner bind his co-partners? A being partner of B in a banking business, accepts in the name of the firm without consulting B a bill of exchange A being a member of a solicitor's firm draws a bill in the name of the firm on his own authority. Are the firms liable in these two cases? Give your reasons.

7. Define the contract of guarantee. What is a continuing guarantee? What acts of the principal will discharge the surety?

8. What is a bill of exchange, and when is it negotiable? What steps must the holder of a dishonoured bill take before he can proceed against the drawer or endorser? When is a presentment for acceptance indispensable?

9. State some of the duties of an agent to his principal. When can a principal repudiate his agent's acts? When may an agent sue in his own name? A contracts with B to sell him an article. A afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. Against whom may A proceed?

10. State the law as to the appropriation of payments.

11. "No seller of goods can give the buyer a better title than he has himself." How does this rule differ from that of English law? In what instances is there an implied warranty that the goods sold are what they purport to be.

12. What is the contract of insurance, and what is meant by an insurable interest? Can a person who has assigned away his interest after making the policy maintain an action on it? May a creditor insure his debtor's life?

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner.—MR. FORSYTH.

1. How is the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts limited (1) in case of land or other immoveable property,

(2) in all other cases? Is there any difference between the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court and that of a Mofussil Civil Court?

2. State the proceedings that must be taken by a plaintiff before his suit can come on for trial. How is a suit affected by the death of a sole plaintiff, and in what manner may it be proceeded with?

3. Distinguish between a regular and a special appeal. What is the object of a review of judgment? Who may apply for it, and within what time must the application be made?

4. Upon what general principles will the Court act in determining the meaning of a legislative enactment? When an Act repealing a former Act is itself repealed, does the former Act revive?

5. State the plan and arrangement of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Of what facts only may evidence be given? Give some instances of relevant facts.

6. What are the general rules for determining upon whom the burden of proof lies? In a suit brought by A against B in which the question arises as to the existence of C, and A proves that C has not been heard of for seven years, must A prove that C is dead?

7. What is the law as to the relevancy of a confession in a criminal trial?

8. Under what circumstances are statements of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, relevant facts?

9. When is the existence of a previous judgment a relevant fact, and when may it be a bar to a suit?

10. Distinguish between primary and secondary evidence of a document. Under what circumstances is secondary evidence of a document admissible? Can a copy of a copy be given in evidence?

11. Of what facts may oral evidence be admitted when the terms of a contract, &c., have been reduced to the form of a document. A in his will leaves a legacy to B or C, can evidence be given to show which he meant? A contracts in writing to sell his house in Calcutta to B. A has no house in Calcutta, but one at Barrackpore. Can evidence be given of this?

12. What is meant by leading questions? Give instances. When may they be asked? When may the former statement of a witness be proved?

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Examiner—MR. GOODEVE.

1. In what cases does culpable homicide amount to murder?

2. Define 'cheating.' Give an example showing the difference between 'cheating' and 'breach of contract.'

3. How is the maxim "ignorance of the law excuses no one' embodied in the Penal Code? How are Judges specially protected?

4. What direct offences against the Queen are dealt with by the Penal Code? What omission was

supplied by Act XXVII of 1870? What is there noticeable about the punishment attached to the principal of such offences?

5. Distinguish between 'hurt' and 'grievous hurt.' When is a person said 'voluntarily to cause hurt?'

6. What is the difference between 'theft' and 'criminal misappropriation.' Give examples. Define 'moveable property.'

7. Distinguish between an appeal to the High Court and a revision by the High Court.

8. What are the powers of the Sessions Judges and of the different grades of Magistrates, respectively, in regard to the punishment of offences?

9. Explain the plea of 'autrefois acquit' (former acquittal). When an accused has been discharged by a Magistrate without a charge being framed against him, can he be afterwards tried in respect of the same offence? Give the reason for your answer.

10. In disputes concerning land, likely to induce a breach of the peace, how is the Magistrate to proceed? How in a dispute concerning the right use of land?

11. In what cases may a Police officer arrest without order or warrant? What special power of arrest is given to an officer in charge of a Police-station?

12. In cases triable by the Court of Session, how can a Magistrate enforce the attendance of witnesses (1) before himself on the enquiry, (2) before the Court of Session at the trial.

L. C. E. Examination.

1872.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—MR. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.

1. Multiply the difference between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{201}$ by $2\frac{3}{5} + 1\frac{3}{7}$: and the result by the difference between $2\frac{4}{5}$ and $2\frac{3}{16}$.

Divide $\frac{\cdot 052}{1\cdot 3}$ of 1·56 by $\frac{\cdot 0624}{14\cdot 4}$ of 25·92.

2. Find the value of 4,320 things at Rs. 2-12-6 each: and of 5 acres 2 roods 4 poles $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards at Rs. 10 per rood.

3. Find the square roots of the sum and difference of 99935440 and 117391124.

4. Two pipes, A and B, fill a cistern in 25 and 30 minutes respectively. Both pipes being opened find when the first must be closed that the cistern may be just filled in 15 minutes.

5. Supposing a gallon of water to contain $277\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches: find what number of gallons of water would cover a square mile to the depth of 5 inches.

6. A person sells out Rs. 50,000 of 4 per cent. securities at $102\frac{3}{4}$, and invests the proceeds in 6 per cent. municipal debentures at 110: after deducting

an income-tax of 2 pies in the Rupee, what is the alteration in his income?

7. Simplify: $\dfrac{(ay-bx)^2 + (ax + by)^2}{\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right)\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)}$

$$\frac{(x^3-1)\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} - \frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1$$

and find the G. C. M. of $x^3 + 3x^2-4x-12$ and $x^3 + 2x^2 -9x-18$.

8. Solve the equations:—

$$\tfrac{2}{3}(5x + 3\tfrac{1}{2}) - \tfrac{1}{5}(6x - 2\tfrac{1}{3}) = 6(14\tfrac{1}{2} - 9x)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} 6\sqrt{x} + 5\sqrt{y} &= 19\tfrac{2}{3} \\ 5\sqrt{x} + 6\sqrt{y} &= 17 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$y^2z = 2\sqrt{3},\ z^2x = 3,\ x^2y = \sqrt{2}$$

9. The first term and common difference of an arithmetic series being given: find the sum of n terms. Find the middle term of an arithmetic series, whose first term is 1, and last term 39, the number of terms being odd.

10. A geometric series consists of 6 terms, and the sum of the last three is 8 times the sum of the first three: find the ratio.

Sum the series.

$$13 + 11 + 9 + \ldots\ldots \text{ to 14 terms}$$

$$2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \ldots\ldots \text{ to 8 terms.}$$

11. Find the number of different signals that can be made with 6 flags, two of which are white, two black, and two red.

12. If n be a positive integer prove that—

$$1-n+\frac{n\ (n-1)}{1.2}-\frac{n\,(n-1)\,(n-2)}{1\cdot2\cdot3}+\ \&c.=0$$

Write down the first 5 terms of the expansion of $(a^3-x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M.A.

1. If any side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles, and the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles.

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

The sides A B C D of a quadrilateral A B C D inscribed in a circle meet when produced in a point O: show that triangles A O C and B O D are equiangular.

3. In a right-angled triangle if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another.

The rectangle contained by the segments of the hypotenuse is equal to the square of the perpendicular.

4. If two parallel planes be cut by another plane, their common sections with it are parallel.

5. Define a conic section, its focus, directrix, and eccentricity. If T P and T Q be tangents to a parabola, whose focus is S, prove that the triangles T S P and T S Q will be similar.

6. If Q V be the ordinate, and P V the abscissa of a point Q in a parabola measured along the diamater through a point P: prove that $Q V^2 = 4 S P, P V$.

7. If the normal and ordinate at any point of an ellipse meet the axis major in G and N: prove that

$$N G : N C : : B C^2 : A C^2.$$

8. The rectangle contained by the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent to any point of an ellipse is equal to the square on the semi axis minor.

9. Prove that the tangent at any point of a hyperbola bisects the angle between the focal distances of the point.

10. Define an asymptote, and prove that the hyperbola has two asymptotes.

If a circle be described upon the major axis of a hyperbola as diameter, and a tangent be drawn from one of the foci to this circle, and produced to meet the minor axis: prove that the portion of the tangent intercepted between the point of contact and the minor axis is equal to half the latus rectum of the conjugate hyperbola.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M.A.

1. Define the sine, co-sine, and tangent of an angle. Write down the values of the sines, co-sines, and tangents of the following angles:—30°, 45°, 90°, 150, 225°. Show that the sine of an angle is equal to the sine of its supplement.

2. Prove the formulæ:—

$$\text{Cos } (A + B) = \cos A . \cos B - \sin A . \sin B.$$

$$\frac{\text{Sin } 3A - \sin A}{\text{Cos } 3A - \cos A} + \cot 2A = 0.$$

$$2 \text{ Sin } A = \sqrt{1 + \sin 2A} - \sqrt{1 - \sin 2A}$$

$$\text{Sin } 2A + \cos 2B = 2 \sin (45° + A - B) \cos (45° - A - B)$$

3. In any triangle prove that—

(1) $2bc \cos A = b^2 + c^2 - a^2$

(2) Area $= \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

4. Two sides and the included angle of a triangle being given, solve it.

If angle C = 122°.14′, AC = 356·1, BC = 435·2: find the remaining angles.

5. In the triangle ABC, side BC = 1,468 yards, angle A = 67°.58′.50″, angle B = 59°.7′.44″: find the side AC.

6. In a triangle the sides are 8,364, 6,753, and 7,483 feet respectively: find by logarithms the area.

7. The elevations of two mountains in the same line with the observer are 15° and 30°, and on approaching

two miles nearer, they both have the same elevation 36°· find the heights of the mountains in yards.

8. A cube and a sphere of the same material have the same weight: find the ratio of a side of the cube to the radius of the sphere.

9. Find the cost of lining with lead at ½ anna per square inch, the inside of a cistern open at the top, whose length is 15 ft., width 6 ft. 6 in., and depth 4 ft. 6 in. How many gallons of water will the cistern hold?

10. A cubic foot of lead is extended by hammering to cover half an acre: find the thickness of the lead correct to the two first significant figures.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—MR. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.

1. Define force. How is force estimated? Show that forces may be completely represented by straight lines.

Enunciate and prove the triangle of forces. Show that a parallelogram A B C D will be at rest under the action of forces represented by AB, DC, BC, AD and 2 CA.

2. The moments of two forces acting at a point are equal and opposite about any point in the line of action of their resultant.

A circular arc without weight subtends an angle 2θ at the centre O, and is suspended from a point C

in its length. Two weights, P and Q, suspended at its extremities A, B maintain the chord AB in a horizontal position: show that

$$P : Q : : \tan\frac{\theta + \alpha}{2} : \tan\frac{\theta - \alpha}{2}, \text{ where } C\,O\,B = \theta + \alpha$$

3. A body is acted on by any number of forces in one plane: state the conditions for equilibrium (1) when the directions of the forces meet in a point; (2) when they do not meet in a point.

4. Define the centre of gravity of a body, and show that every body has one and only one such point.

Prove that the centre of gravity of a triangle formed by bending a uniform thin heavy rod at two points till its ends meet, is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle formed by joining the middle points of its sides.

5. Explain the terms 'mechanical advantage' and 'efficiency.' When in equilibrium: state the relation between P and W on (1) the lever; (2) the wheel and axle; (3) the screw.

Describe the *differential axle*, and find the mechanical advantage of this machine.

6. Find the relation between P and W in that system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight, each pulley being equally heavy.

If P be equal to the weight of the lowest pulley, and if each pulley weigh three times as much as the one immediately below it: prove that the weight of each pulley is equal to the tension of the string which passes over it

7. Define acceleration. A particle starts with a velocity u, and is subject to a constant acceleration f in the direction of its motion: if v be the velocity after describing a space s, prove that $v^2 = u^2 + 2fs$: find the time of describing the space s.

A body projected vertically upwards comes to rest after passing over $2g^2$ feet, where g is the acceleration due to gravitation: find the velocity of projection.

8. Show that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola.

A stone is dropt vertically from the top of a tower, and another is projected horizontally from the same point at the same time: prove that they will always be in the same horizontal plane.

9. Two weights W and W^1 are connected by a string which passes over a fixed pulley and left to the action of gravity: find the acceleration with which they move and the tension of the string.

10. A ball of given elasticity impinges obliquely upon a smooth fixed plane: find the velocity and direction after impact.

A B C D is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle: if an imperfectly elastic ball can describe the sides in order, the quadrilateral must have two of its angles right angles.

11. A perfectly elastic ball is projected from the foot of one of a row of telegraph posts in such a way that it grazes the tops of the two next posts, striking the ground once between them: find the velocity and direction of projection.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M.A.

1. Prove that the total normal pressure of a uniform heavy fluid on a surface immersed is equal to the weight of a column of fluid, whose base is the area of the surface and height equal to the depth of the centre of gravity below the surface.

2. State the conditions for the equilibrium of a floating body.

A cone (semi-vertical angle 45°) floats vertex downwards in a fluid with $\frac{5}{6}$ of its volume immersed. A sphere of the same material and of radius equal to that of the base of the cone is then attached to its vertex. Show that $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{6}}$ of the axis is now immersed.

3. What is the relation between the volume and pressure of an elastic fluid, of which the temperature remains constant?

A bent tube of glass, whose transverse section is one square inch, having both its branches vertical, and one much longer than the other, is partially filled with mercury, 6 inches of the shorter arm being empty. This is now closed air-tight by a weight equal to the atmospheric pressure on a square inch: mercury is then poured into the longer branch. Find the height, it will rise above the top of the mercury in the shorter end, the barometer standing at 30 inches.

4. Define specific gravity, and give some method of finding the specific gravity of a solid.

A ball of India rubber, 2 inches in diameter, encloses a ball of cork 1 inch in diameter, and floats in water. The S. G. of India rubber is ·98, and of cork ·24: find what proportion of the volume of the ball will float above the surface of the water.

5. Describe the common pump, and give a full explanation of its action.

6. Two vessels with vertical sides are filled to a depth of 40 feet, one with distilled water, and the other with salt water (S. G. = 1·03). At what depth will the water stand in each after the utmost possible exhaustion by siphons—given that the barometer stands at 30 inches, and that S. G. of mercury is 13·6.

7. State the laws of reflexion and refraction of light. Explain the formation of an image of an object placed before a plane mirror.

8. Find the geometrical focus of a given pencil of rays incident on a refracting spherical surface: and show how the formula may be adapted to all possible cases.

9. A ray of light is refracted through a prism of greater density than the surrounding medium in a plane perpendicular to its edge: prove that the deviation is towards the thicker end of the prism.

Explain how a beam of white light may be decomposed into its elementary constituents.

10. Describe the astronomical telescope, and find its magnifying power. Trace the course of a pencil of rays from a distant object through the telescope when fitted with an erecting eye-piece.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN STEEL, R.E.

1. State the principles to be observed, as far as practicable, when a line of communication has to cross a great valley.

2. In laying out a road, when should deviations be made from the direct line?

3. Describe the road surface known as macadamite, and state the best descriptions of stone for its construction.

4. Explain the tendency of a railway train in motion to leave a curve, and show how this is counteracted.

5. What is asphalte, and how is it used?

6. In a masonry bridge, consisting of a series of arches, what is the thickness usually allowed to piers as compared with the span?

7. Give the practical method of laying out curves by chords and offsets.

8. Describe briefly the process of blasting in rock.

9. Give a description of the permanent way in use on the East India Railroad.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, I.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN STEEL, R.E.

1. Describe the construction of the ordinary terrace roof of Bengal.

2. Define English bond, and write out a short specification for brick-work, which shall include the general principles to be observed in its construction.

3. What is Portland cement? and how is it used?

4. What are hydraulic limes? State the descriptions of lime generally used in this country, and how they are obtained.

5. Define the terms ashlar masonry, coursed rubble masonry, common rubble masonry.

6. What is a string course?—and what do you understand by "breaking joint" and "pointing a piece of masonry?"

7. What is the use of a coffer dam? describe one of the most simple and usual construction.

8. Give a general description of the Calcutta drainage system.

9. Describe briefly the process of manufacturing bricks.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, 'II.

Examiner.—CAPTAIN STEEL, R.E.

1. Define the terms voussoir, soffit, skewback, and explain what is meant by the backing of an arch.

2. What do you understand by an equilibrated arch? and what is its practical application?

3. Illustrate the general design of a Warren girder for supporting a platform above it, and explain the principle on which the actions of the load on it are computed.

4. Describe the processes of sinking a shaft by under-pinning and by drum curb.

5. What is concrete? and how is it used in building?

6. What are inverted arches? and how are they used?

7. The plan of a pier is rectangular with two triangular cutwaters. The extreme length is 20 feet, the cutwaters projecting 3 feet. The load above the springing is 25 tons, and the pressure to be borne by the foundations is to be limited to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a ton per square foot. The sectional area of the pier is 250 square feet, and its height is 20 feet. Find approximately the area of the foundations, and the quantity of masonry in the pier and in the foundations.

8. Explain what is meant by the horizontal thrust of an arch,—what is its tendency? and what are the conditions necessary to ensure stability?

9. What is soorkhi? how is it generally made? and for what purpose is it used?

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner.—Captain Steel, R.E.

1. Define the terms beam, tie, strut, tension, compression Give a sketch of a trapezoidal truss, and explain the duties of its component parts.

2. State from whence the following trees are obtained: sâl, teak, toon, sissoo, and the uses to which they are respectively applied in carpentry.

3. When is the best season for felling timber, and why? What do you mean by seasoning timber? and give any information you possess on the subject of seasoning (1) naturally; (2) artificially.

4. Illustrate the process of making joints for lengthening ties by (1) fishing; (2) scarfing.

5. Give a description of a pile engine, and illustrate it by a sketch.

6. What are the most efficient means of protecting the iron fastenings of timber from rust?

7. Explain the action of the force-pump.

8. When is the work done by an animal reckoned the greatest? If the utmost force of a horse at rest is w lbs., and his greatest average walking speed is 9 feet per second, give approximately the force he can exert with the greatest advantage.

9. If the number of teeth in a wheel be 100, and those in a pinion be 10, how much faster will the pinion turn than the wheel?

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner.—MR. SCOTT, M.A., C.E.

1. A rectangular retaining wall sustains the pressure of water on a level with its top: if w and w' be the weights of a cubic foot of the water, and of the wall respectively, find the ratio of the thickness of the wall to its height.

2. Calculate the height to which a rectangular wall 3 feet thick could be raised, so as to sustain the pressure of earth, whose upper surface is horizontal, and natural slope 42°. 30′, the specific gravity of the wall being 2·5, and of the earth 1·75.

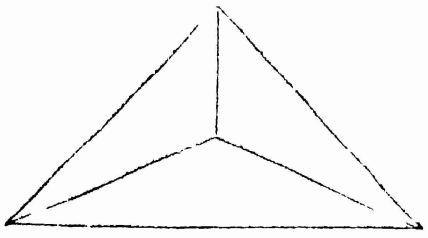
3. Define "shearing force" and "bending moment," and show how each may be calculated for any point in a beam supported at both ends, and loaded uniformly with a weight of w lbs. per foot of length.

4. A room 20 feet span is to be roofed with flat terrace in the usual manner. The beams are 3 feet, and the burgahs 1 foot apart from centre to centre. The timber is sâl, whose constant is 700 lbs., and the factor of safety is 10. Find the scantling of the timbers, the roof weighing 100 lbs. per square foot.

5. Show by diagrams the effect of settlement in cylindrical and in pointed arches, marking the points of rupture in each case.

6. Find by calculation and construction the thickness of a rectangular abutment 12 feet high to support an arch of 28 feet span, 6 feet rise, and 2 feet thick, masonry weighing 120 lbs. per cubic foot.

7. Show how to find the strains on the king-post and stretchers of a roof truss of the form shown in the sketch.



8. Find the dimensions of cast-iron I girders to carry a floor in a warehouse under the following conditions:—Span 20 feet; distance of girders 5 feet centres; weight of stores 350 lbs. per square foot; depth of

girder 1′ 3″; safe tensile strain 1·5 tons; and compressive 6 tons per square inch.

9. A Warren's girder, 100 feet span and 7 feet deep, supports a load of 600 tons uniformly distributed. The span is divided into bays, which form with the lattices equilateral triangles. Find the horizontal strain at the centre, and the strain on the lattices.

10. Define the "modulus of elasticity," and show how it can be derived.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Scott, M A., C.E.

1. The following formulæ are used for the calculation of the quantity of water discharged by a pipe:—

(*a*) $v = 0{\cdot}92 \sqrt{2f \times Hy}$, and $Q = A\,v$

(*b*) $y = \dfrac{\sqrt{(15\,D)^5}\,H}{L}$

(*c*) $Q = 472 \dfrac{\sqrt{D^5}}{\sqrt{\frac{l}{H}}}$

By how much per cent. does each of these formulæ differ from that by which Beardmore's tables are calculated, *viz.*—$Q = 2356 \sqrt{\dfrac{h}{l} + d^5}$

2. Explain the principle of the moderateur lamp by which a constant flow is maintained with a variable head.

3. Calculate the diameter of a pipe with a fall of 2 feet per mile, which in conjunction with another pipe,

42″ in diameter, and the same fall, will discharge as much as a 42″ pipe with a fall of 3 feet per mile.

4. Give the laws of friction of water in pipes, pointing out the differences between them and the laws of friction of solid bodies.

5. Calculate the head of water which would be equivalent to the difference between the co-efficients of contraction 0·62 and 0·82.

6. What must be the diameter of an orifice to supply 1,000 cubic feet of water per day to a manufactory, the head of water in the main pipes being 120 feet?

7. Give a short description of the Calcutta Waterworks, giving full details of the means adopted at Pultah to purify the water.

8. What is an orifice in a "thin plate?" What are the different forms of adjutages? and what are the effects of each on the co-efficient of contraction?

9. What is the most advantageous way as regards economy of water to regulate the traffic on a navigable canal (1*st*) for single locks; and (2*nd*) for flights of locks?

10. Distinguish between the conditions necessary to develop a system of irrigation canals and navigable canals.

GEODESY.

Examiner.—Mr. Scott, M.A., C.E.

1. State the universal theorem, and prove it for the case of the meridian lying entirely outside the polygon.

2. What is meant by reduction to the sea level, and how is it effected?

3. What is the difference between the prismatic compass and the surveying compass, and why are the east and west points reversed in the latter?

4. Describe the box sextant, its use and adjustments, and prove that the angle between the objects is double the angle between the mirrors.

5. Two straight portions of a railway intersect at an angle of 120°. It is proposed to connect them by a curve of 15 chains radius. Calculate the tangent lengths, secant length, and angle for chord of 1 chain.

6. Show how to lay out a curve by chords and offsets without the use of an angular instrument.

7. What are the different ways of levelling with a theodolite?

8. What are the corrections for curvature and refraction?

9. A diagonal shaft was found to measure and underlay as follows:—

No.	Draft.		Underlay.
1	54 feet	+	18°.45′
2	42 „	+	12°.15′
3	69 „	+	25°.0′
4	36 „	—	7°.30′

Find the depth of a vertical shaft to catch the end of the diagonal shaft, and the distance from the mouth of the latter at which it should be sunk.

10. Describe the miner's dial, and the method of making a course of traverse dialling.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner.—MR. SCOTT, M.A., C.E.

1. Give the distinction as in your text-book between an "atom" and a "molecule," and between "density" and "specific gravity."

2. Is the atmosphere a mechanical mixture, or a chemical combination? Give your reasons for your answer, and explain how the eudiometer may be applied to ascertain the composition of the atmosphere.

3. How is sulphur obtained? and what are its allotropic forms?

4. Distinguish between wrought-iron and cast-iron, and state and explain the effect of vibration on hammered bar iron.

5. Explain the phenomenon of water in the spheroidal state, and give the reasons for supposing that the water and the plate are not in contact.

6. Explain the effect of temperature on a clock, and describe Graham's mercurial pendulum.

7. How is it that a large mass of water only freezes on its surface? and how may water be frozen by its own evaporation?

8. If the volume of a gas be 15 cubic feet at temperature 12°C., and pressure 30 inches of mercury, what will it become at 70°C. and 32 inches of mercury?

9. What are the different crystalline systems, and how are they distinguished from each other?

10. What is meant by latent heat? Why is it so called? and what is the latent heat of steam?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—MR. SCOTT, M.A., C.E.

1. What are the general laws of the distribution of mountains in the old and new worlds respectively?

2. What is the difference between occasional [illegible] occurring in a river in a country which has no [illegible] sion of the year into a dry and wet season, and [illegible] periodical rising of rivers in this country?

3. Describe Mr. Dove's chart, and explain [illegible] principal features which an inspection of it [illegible] out.

4. Explain the difference between *the causes* of the extreme cold of North-East America and that of Siberia and eastern Asia in general.

5. Why are thunderstorms of rare occurrence in the Polar regions?

6. Explain the difference between the seasons of rainfall in an inter-tropical and an extra-tropical country.

7. What do we mean by the "climate" of a country?

8. Explain the effect of lakes in the upper part of a river's course upon the general level of the water in the river.

9. How are tides caused? and what is meant by the 'establishment' of a place?

10. Explain the use of the barometer for ascertaining the heights of mountains.

DRAWING.

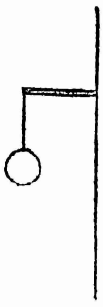
Examiner.—MR. C. GRANT.

1. A *circular mill stone* rests in a vertical position across the centre of a similar stone lying upon a horizontal plane. The face of the upper stone is inclined at an angle of 45° to the plane of projection. Give the *orthographic plan* and *elevation* of both. Diameter *of each stone* 6 feet. Draw to scale of $\frac{2}{5}''=1'$. Thickness 1′.

2. Suppose the upper stone to revolve until its face be parallel to the projecting plane, and the rear of the nether stone to be raised *one foot* above the horizontal plane, so that it rests on its near edge. Give *the front elevation* of the mill stones in their new position.

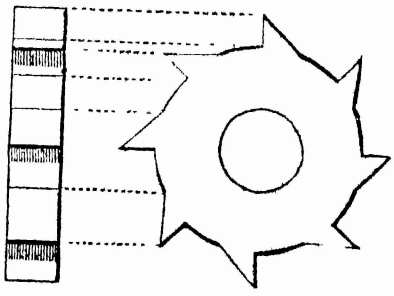
3. Draw ORTHOGRAPHICALLY the *plan and front elevation* of a plain framing on a wall, of which the

outside dimensions are as follows:—Height 8′, breadth 5′, thickness of framing 6 inches square. From the centre of space within the framing an iron rod one foot in length, and any thickness projects at right angles to the wall, and at its extremity a ball, 6 inches in diameter, is slung by a line, also 1 foot in length. Give the orthographic shadows, in Indian ink, of the elevation. Draw to scale of $3' = 1''$,



4. Project ISOMETRICALLY *a box*, 6 feet in length, by 4 in breadth, and 2′ in depth, open above, without lid. The box is formed of 3-inch wood. *Draw to isometric scale* $3' = 1''$, and shade. Elevation of light 45°. Direction of ditto parallel with the plane of projection,—entering from left-hand side.

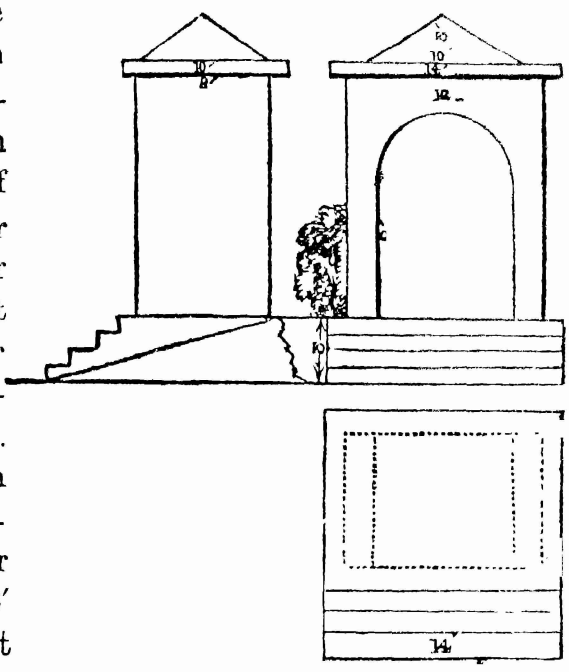
5. Draw ISOMETRICALLY the figure—a *rachet wheel*, of eight teeth, of which elevations are given in the margin. Draw to double scale of the given figure (natural scale), and form the curves by the *American* method.



6. The "*Leaning tower*" *of Pisa* in Italy is said to incline 14 feet from the vertical. Assume that the ground on which it rests is an inclined plane to which the tower is perpendicular, two of the edges of the base being parallel to the vertical plane. Give the *elevations and plans*. Let the dimensions be as follows:—Height of tower 100′, breadth at base 40,

and at the summit 20′. The form is square, and flat at the top.

7. The *plan* and *elevations* are given in the margin of a *masonry ghât*. Draw in PARALLEL PERSPECTIVE to scale of 5′ = 1″. Height of horizon, (from foot of lower step) 10 feet. Distance 22 feet. Place near corner of lower step 10 feet on left of P. S. (the figure being on that side).



Or, this figure may be drawn in *angular perspective* from plan. Angle of view 45°. Near corner of lower step 4 feet on left of P. S. Other perspective conditions the same.

8. Draw in ANGULAR PERSPECTIVE a pillar 2′ square and 6′ high, viewed at an angle of 45°: shade, and give the cast shadow. Height of luminary 50° Direction of light from the right parallel with picture plane. Scale 4′ = 1″

All working lines to remain.

Honor Examination.

1873.

ENGLISH.

Chaucer, Spenser, Pope, Wordsworth, &c.

Examiner.—Mr. Sime, M.A.

1. Characterize the service rendered by Chaucer to the English language, and account for the temporary decline of the national literature immediately after his death.

2. Note how much, and how closely, Chaucer borrowed for the Canterbury Tales from Italian sources; and contrast the merit of the Prologue with that of the Knight's Tale.

3. Write the following passages in modern English:—

(*a.*) 'I-*clothed* was sche fressh *for to devyse*.
Hire yolwe heer was browdid in a tresse,
Byhynde hire bak, a *yarde* long I gesse.
And in the gardyn at the sonne *upriste*
Sche walketh up and down *wher as hire liste*
Sche gadereth floures, party whyte and reede,
To make a *sotil* gerland for hire heede,
And as an aungel hevenly she *song*.'

(*b.*) 'Wel *coulde* he in *eschange* scheeldes selle.
This worthi man ful wel his witte bisette;
Ther wiste no man that he was in dette,
So *estately* was he of governaunce,
With his bargayns, and with his *chevysaunce.*'
Add grammatical and other literary notes on the italicized expressions.

4. What picture does Chaucer draw of the state of society in England in his time, and what evils does he point out?

5. Explain the phrases—'for the nonnes,' 'the old daunce,' 'esy in dispence,' 'a thumb of gold,' 'Stace of Thebes,' 'Mars the Reede,' and the words purfled, geeres, purchase, beete, daliaunce, gepoun. What were the Love-days? and what is meant by 'For *May* will have no sluggardye a nyght'?

6. Describe the Spenserian Versification, contrasting it with that of Chaucer.

7. In what does the poetic merit of Spenser consist? He belonged to the period of Elizabeth, yet his writings are not Elizabethan. Explain.

8. Represent the allegorical movement of the first six cantos of the Second Book of the Faery Queene. How does the 'Mean' of Spenser differ from the Aristotelian 'Mean?'

9. Explain—'cruell starre,' 'sad cypresse,' the equall dye of war,' 'Atin aie him pricks,' and—
'Mercy, doe me not dye,
Ne deeme thy force by fortunes doome unjust,
That hath (maugre her spight) thus low me laid in dust.'

Notice, referring to their etymologies, the personification in—Elissa, Perissa, Medina, Pyrocles, Acrates, and Cymochles.

10. Didactic Poetry, it has been argued, is a contradiction of terms. Explain this, and direct the bearing of your remarks on Pope's 'Essay on Man.'

11. Does Pope, think you, fail or succeed, in his Essay, in 'vindicating the ways of God to man'? Give your reasons, and explain in what distinct senses the term *correctness* cannot be applied to Pope's poetry.

12. What was Wordsworth's view of poetic diction, and what was Hazlitt's objection to his poetry? Reply to the objection, using illustrations.

13. Note the general design of Wordsworth's Excursion, and give the chief points of De Quincey's criticism. Explain—

(*a.*) 'If to be weak is to be wretched-miserable,
As the lost angel by a human voice
Hath mournfully pronounced.'

(*b.*) 'The mine of real life
Dig for us; and present us, in the shape
Of virgin ore, that gold which we, by pains
Fruitless as those of aëry alchemists,
Seek from the torturing crucible.'

14. Characterize the poetry of Shelley, with quotations from his smaller pieces by way of illustration.

ENGLISH.

The Drama.

Examiner.—Mr. Sime, M.A.

1. State the relation of Marlowe's plays to the history of the English drama, and refer to the leading opinions regarding the merits of his Edward the Second. Add your own view.

2. Comment on the following expressions:—'saving your reverence,' 'vailing of his bonnet,' 'pay them home,' 'a many friends,' 'bid the English king a base,' and explain—

(*a.*) *Edw.*—'But tell me, Mortimer, what's thy device
Against the stately triumph we decreed?'
Mort.— Thus it is:
A lofty cedar-tree, fair flourishing,
On whose top-branches kingly eagles perch,
And by the bark a canker creeps me up,
And gets into the highest bough of all,—
The motto—'*Aeque tandem.*'

(*b.*) '"Tis honourable in thee to offer this,
But for we know thou art a noble gentleman,
We will not wrong thee so, to make away
A true man for a thief.'

What is meant by Marlowe's 'mighty line?'

3. It has been urged in reproach of the plays of Shakespeare that they neglect the dramatic rules. What would you reply to the allegation?

4. Note the leading idea in the action of Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar,' and thence account for the character of Cæsar in the play.

5. Explain, adding notes where you think necessary—

(*a.*) 'What is that you would impart to me?
If it be aught towards the general good,
Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other
And I will look on both indifferently:
For, let the gods so speed me, as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.'

(*b.*) 'Here as I point my sword the sun rises;
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing the youthful season of the year.
Some two months hence, up higher toward the north
He first presents his fire; and the high east
Stands as the Capitol, directly here.'

(*c.*) 'It hath been taught us from the primal state,
That he, which is, were wished until he were;
And the ebb'd man ne'er loved, till ne'er worth love,
Comes dear'd by being lack'd.'

(*d.*) 'Nature wants stuff
To vie strange forms with fancy; yet t' imagine
An Antony, were nature's piece 'gainst fancy,
Condemning shadows quite.'

6. Analyse, using quotations, the character of Cassius.

7. Write notes on the italicized expressions in the following passages:—

(*a.*) 'But for *my single self*,
I had as *lief* not be, as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself.'

(*b.*) Be *factious* for redress of all thy *griefs*.'

(*c.*) 'For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from *prevention*.'

(*d.*) 'I know that we shall have him well *to friend*.'

(*e.*) No more but *e'en a woman:* and *commanded*
By such poor *passion* as the maid that milks
And does the meanest *chares*.

8. Explain—'for always I am Cæsar,' 'Narcissus in thy face,' 'pink eyne,' 'the three nook'd world,' 'the April's in her eyes,' 'a cloud that's dragonish,' 'the shirt of Nessus,' 'a proper man,' and note the sense in which Shakespeare uses the following words —nice, extended, exigent, conversation, lottery.

9. Says a distinguished writer, referring to Antony,—'it is to the honour of Shakespeare that he should have been able to discern the true colouring of this most original character, under the smoke and tarnish of antiquity.' Explain this, and contrast the character of Octavius with that of Antony.

10. State and account for the character of the English drama immediately after the Restoration.

11. Point out the references of the following quotations from the Rehearsal :—

(*a.*) Because she's surprised. That's a general rule : you must ever make a *simile* when you are surprised ; 'tis the new way of writing.'

(*b.*) 'Tis not their talk shall stop me. As long as I know my things to be good, what care I what they say.'

(*c.*) 'I, sir, I know that; there's the main point. And then, upon Saturday, to make a close of all (for I ever begin upon a Monday) I make you, sir, a sixth play, that sums up the whole matter to 'em, and all that, for fear they should have forgot it.'

and refer to such follies of the older English drama as are satirized in the Rehearsal.

12. What do you conceive to be the chief points of resemblance and of contrast between Shakespeare and Schiller? Illustrate your answer.

13. Explain—

(*a.*) 'Duty and honour!
Those are ambiguous words with many meanings
You should interpret them for him: his love
Should be the sole definer of his honour.'

(*b.*) 'In vain the human being meditates
Free action. He is but the wire-worked puppet
Of the blind power, which out of his own choice
Creates for him a dread necessity.'

(*c.*) As the sun
Ere it is risen, sometimes paints its image
In the atmosphere,'.....

Continue the last quotation, and explain—'the golden mean,' 'the bird of wonder,' 'the sickle of the moon,' 'that ill-starred day at Regenspurg.'

14. Note briefly the dramatic effect of the characters of Max. Piccolomini and the Princess Thekla in the play of Wallenstein.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. J. MURRAY MITCHELL, LL.D.

1. (*a.*) Sketch briefly the life and character of Sir Philip Sidney. Mention his chief works. Mention also about six of his most distinguished contemporaries.

(*b.*) State the circumstances that probably led to the publication of the Apologie for Poetrie.

(*c.*) Give an outline of the chief arguments contained in the work, criticizing them as you may see cause.

(*d.*) State how far the Apologie differs as to style and grammar from modern English usage. Give five or six words or phrases that are now quite antiquated.

(*e.*) Explain the allusions in the following quotations:—

"I dare undertake, Orlando Furioso, or honest King Arthur will never displease a souldier; but the quiddity of Ens and Prima Materia will hardly agree with a corslet; and therefore, as I said in the beginning, even Turks and Tartares are delighted with Poets."

"Thus doing, your soul shall be placed with Dante's Beatrix or Virgil's Anchises. But if (fie of such a but) you be borne so neere the dull making Cataphract of Nilus that you cannot hear the plannet-like musick of Poetrie,—then, though I will not wish unto you the asses eares of Midas nor to be driven by a Poet's verses, as Bubonax was, to hang himself,—yet that much curse I must send you," &c.

(*f.*) Explain the meaning of the following quotations:—

"The Poet never affirmeth. The Poet never maketh any circles about your imagination, to conjure you to believe for true what he writes."

"Exercise indeed we do; but that very fore-backwardly."

2. (*a.*) Without attempting any criticism of Ruskin's views on Art, state any great principles enunciated by him as an Art-critic which appear to you to be true and specially important.

(*b.*) State pretty fully some of the ethical principles he enunciates, which appear to you to be true and important.

(*c.*) State the leading characteristics of Ru[illegible] style.

(*d.*) Explain the allusions in the following [illegible] tions:—

"Your gentleman becomes Ezzelin, and you[illegible] the deadly Lucrece."

"A butcher's dog in Landseer's Low Life."

"Missal-painting." "Elgin marbles."

"You have heard of five orders [of architecture]; but there are only two real orders." Explain how Ruskin reduces the five to two.

(*e.*) Give a brief statement of Ruskin's views on any one of the following subjects:—

1. The Greek mind.
2. Poetic sensibility.
3. Love of nature.
4. Pride of knowledge.
5. Secret of true happiness.
6. Ideas of beauty dependent on purity of mind.

3. (*a.*) What position, historically, did Ivanhoe hold in the series of Scott's Novels? How far did it differ in general character from those he had previously published?

(*b.*) Sketch pretty fully the character of Rebecca. Also that of Bois-Guilbert.

(*c.*) State the chief points of difference between the condition of European society as described in Ivanhoe, and its condition at the present day.

(*d.*) Write a short critique on Ivanhoe as a novel.

(*e.*) Explain the following terms:—

Thane: Franklin: Churl: Attaint: Worshippers of Odin and Termagaunt: Zecchin: Halidom.

(*f.*) Give an outline, or some of the leading thoughts, of Mill's Inaugural Address at St. Andrew's.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL.D.

(*a.*) Give a short account of the life of Hooker.

(*b.*) Explain the ecclesiastical conditions of the time in which he lived, and the circumstances which led to the composition of the Ecclesiastical Polity.

(*c.*) Give a brief analysis of the First Book, pointing out what you deem specially important in the principles which the author lays down.

(*d.*) Mention the chief characteristics of Hooker's style, especially as to choice and arrangement of words, syntax, and harmony of language.

(*e.*) Compare his style with that of Bacon, or of Milton in the Areopagitica.

(*f.*) Mention any terms or phrases used in the Ecclesiastical Polity that have now become antiquated.

(*g.*) Some editions read one passage thus: "That which is right of its own nature." Others for *its*, substitute *it* or *it'*. Is the substitution a blunder? Tell all that you know about the introduction of *its* as the possessive of *it* in English.

(*h.*) Hooker quotes a passage which asserts that '*Do as thou wouldst be done unto*' is "a sentence which all nations under heaven are agreed upon." Is the assertion correct? Give illustrations from Hindu sources bearing on the question.

(*i.*) Hooker occasionally quotes from Mercurius Trismegistus. Tell us all you know about this personage and his writings. Why are they not quoted now as freely as in Hooker's time?

(*j.*) "If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning (which helps, I must plainly confess, this age of the world, carrying the name of a learned age, doth neither much know nor greatly regard) there would undoubtedly be almost as great difference in maturity of judgment between men therewith inured and that which now men are, as between men that are now, and innocents. Which speech if any condemn as being over-hyperbolical, let them consider but this only thing: no art is at the first finding out so perfect as industry may after make it; yet the very first man that to any purpose knew the way we speak of and followed it hath alone thereby performed more very near in all parts of natural knowledge than sithence in any one part thereof the whole world hath

done. In the poverty of that other new-devised aid, two things there are notwithstanding singular; of marvellous quick dispatch it is, and doth show them that have it as much almost in three days as if it dwell threescore years with them."

α. Examine carefully the style of the passage now quoted, and point out every word or phrase that seems to you at all antiquated.

β. To whom does Hooker refer as "the very first man that to any purpose knew, &c.?" What was the "other new-devised aid," and what was its character?

γ. Show whether Hooker is, or is not, too severe, in the passage quoted, on the philosophical character of his own age.

2. (*a.*) Give a short account of the life of Charles Lamb.

(*b.*) Sketch the character of Elia, as described in the Essays, and show how far it is a just description of Charles Lamb.

(*c.*) Compare the humour of Lamb with that of any other writer in any language you know.

(*d.*) In some of the following passages (perhaps not in all of them) Lamb takes considerable liberties with the English language. Point out the expressions that you deem questionable.

α. "A sister, I think, that should have been Elizabeth, died in both our infancies."

β. "Before I was old enough to reason whether it were artificial or not."

γ. "The child Elia gazed on the old Worthies that solemnized the parade before ye."

δ. "A great monarch had inclined his affections upon the daughter of a baker."

ε. "They are like to be short graces where the devil plays the host."

(*e.*) Explain the allusions in the following quotations :—

α. "His Minerva is born in panoply."

β. "A wave of Genuine Helicon."

γ. "The mysteries of Iamblichus or Plotinus."

δ. "The cavern of Trophonius."

ε. "The Augustan Majesty and the poorest obolary Jew that paid it tribute-pittance at Jerusalem."

ζ. A temptation fitter for a Heliogabalus."

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner.—REV. J. MURRAY MITCHELL, LL.D.

1. Give a brief sketch of the history and present state of this science.

2. Assuming the classification of languages into three great families—Isolating, Agglutinative, and Inflectional—to be approximately correct, state pretty fully the leading distinctions of these families, giving examples if you can.

3. Show the geographical position of the living Shemitic languages.

4. Explain the term Aryan or Indo-European. Mention the leading distinctions in structure between Aryan and Shemitic tongues.

5. State with care and fulness the relation of Bengali (or Hindi) to Sanskrit.

(*b.*) When Sanskrit words appear in Bengali (or Hindi) in altered forms, what principles seem to regulate the permutation of letters?

6. Trace the words that correspond to the English *Thou, That,* and *Who,* through as many languages as you can.

(*b.*) Show with great care whether the permutations of letters, in the case of the words now mentioned, are in full accordance with Grimm's law.

(*c.*) Trace and examine in the same way the words for *father* and *brother.*

7. Enumerate as many instances as you recollect in which Sanskrit words appear to have softened, or dropped, an initial letter; and state the grounds of your belief.

8. Mention any Sanskrit prefixes that appear to you etymologically connected with Greek or Latin prefixes.

The Sanskrit roots *dhâ* and *dâ* have cognate words in Greek and Latin. What forms do they assume in these languages respectively?

9. Plato believed that the Greek word *Theos* (God) was derived from *theein* (to run). With what Sanskrit word do you rather connect it? Mention any other cases in which a soft initial consonant in Sanskrit corresponds to an aspirated one in Greek.

10. What is supposed to have been the word corresponding in the original Aryan tongue to the English pronoun *I*? Trace it, if you can, through Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, and Old English, till you arrive at its present English form.

11. Mention as many roots as you can that appear both in Sanskrit and several European languages.

12. State the main historical conclusions regarding the condition and occupations of the great Aryan race before its branches separated, to which the science of Comparative Philology is leading us.

13. Is English rightly classified as a Teutonic speech when so many Greek and Latin words have been introduced into it?

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner.—MR. SIME, M.A.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Early English Drama.
2. The Poetry of Wordsworth.
3. The Function of the Newspaper or of the Magazine.

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

[NOTE.—*Especial credit will be given for illustrations drawn from India.*]

1. Show that land is an indispensable agent of Production. The copyright of a literary work has an exchange value, and is consequently wealth; how is Land concerned with the production of this wealth?

2. Distinguish between Fixed and Circulating Capital. Does hoarded wealth add to the Capital of a country? Show that it is erroneous to suppose that luxurious expenditure is good for trade.

3. How is Cost of Production affected (1) by efficiency of labour, (2) by Rate of Profit? Is it necessarily increased by a simultaneous rise in Profits and Wages?

4. How is the value of the precious metals regulated? What are the principal circumstances that produce a demand for them?

5. What is meant by "the margin of cultivation?" Discuss Ricardo's Theory of Rent.

6. What is the cottier tenure in Ireland? Compare it (1) with the metayer tenure, (2) with any similar Indian tenure with which you are acquainted.

7. What are Wages? How is the average rate of Wages determined?

8. What are the chief checks on population? As civilisation advances, which of these checks becomes the most powerful?

9. Of what elements are the profits of Capital composed? How are profits affected by insecurity of property?

10. What are Adam Smith's four canons of Taxation? Point out the connexion between the third and fourth; and illustrate their importance.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Domestic and Colonial. A.D. 1760—1832.

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. What were the principles of the Whig and Tory parties respectively? What method did George III. adopt to strengthen the one and weaken the other? When, in the reign of George III., did the opposition between them chiefly show itself? Trace briefly the history of the Whig party up to their secession in 1798.

2. Mention important causes existing amongst the ministers and people of England which led to and sustained the war with America.

3. Give a short history of the political schemes of Charles Townshend, stating how they were received in America.

4. Describe briefly events which occurred at Lexington and Bunker's Hill respectively, with their results.

5. What was the occasion of the resignation of Lord Shelburne's Ministry in 1783? What ministry was then formed? What were the feelings entertained by the people and the King towards this ministry, and what was the occasion of its overthrow?

6. What important legislation with reference to Ireland was effected in 1782, and what was the relation of Ireland to England immediately after that time? What reasons led to the union of Ireland to England, and what important steps were taken to bring it about? Particularize the part taken in the negotiations by Lord Cornwallis.

7. What Acts designed to promote religious liberty were passed in the administration of the Duke of Wellington? Give a history of the passing of these measures.

8. Write a short essay upon the Reform Bill of 1832.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Foreign Affairs. A.D. 1760—1832.

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Give an account of the negotiations for peace which were intended to be completed and signed at

Augsburg in 1760. What were the proposals made, and why were the negotiations broken off?

2. Describe the contests between Mir Cossim and the English in Bengal. Who were the English leaders opposed to him, what were the results of the war, and what treaty was made at its termination?

3. State the causes of the declaration of war by Britain against Holland in 1780. Describe the taking of St. Eustatius in this war.

4. State the causes which led to the breaking out of war with Tippu Sultán, describing the state of parties at the time. Give dates, important events and concluding treaty of this war.

5. Explain the relations existing between France and England previous to the declaration of war by the former against the latter in 1793. What were the grounds which produced the hostility of the English ministry to France? By what persons and upon what grounds was this ministry opposed in Parliament?

6. Between what parti and with what results were warlike encounters carried on at Acre, Egmont, Malta, and Alexandria?

7. State circumstances in which Joseph Buonaparte was made King of Naples. Describe the battle of Maida with its results. What was the "Berlin decree."

8. In consequence of what military success was Sir Arthur Wellesley raised to the peerage? Give date and important circumstances of this battle?

9. Give date and account of the treaty of peace signed at Paris, particularizing the powers interested and the provisions made in the treaty.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Biographical, Literary, and Miscellaneous.
A.D 1760—1832.

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. What are General Warrants? Give a history of the circumstances which led to their abolition. What was the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act of 1794? Why was it passed, how long was it in force, and to what evils did it lead?

2. Write a biographical account of Mr. Brougham previous to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.

3. Give a history of the attempt of Wilberforce to bring about the abolition of the slave-trade.

4. Give an account of the publication of the Poems of Ossian, and of the controversy which they excited.

5. Write short accounts of the following persons, mentioning the works for which they are distinguished, and giving short descriptions of these works:—James Beattie, Sheridan, Henry Kirke White, Coleridge, and Moore.

6. What was the financial condition of the British Government when Mr. Huskisson entered the Cabinet

in 1823? Describe the part which he took in removing financial difficulties.

7. Describe fully the causes which led to the commercial crisis of 1825-26, the leading forms of speculation, and the efforts made to remedy the ensuing evils.

8. In 1831 it was urged that the King should create a number of new peers. What were the reasons for this step and the objections to it, and the final result of the proposal?

HISTORY.

Guizot.—Taylor.—Hallam.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. What two leading facts constitute civilisation? What is the relation between these facts? What are the main points of difference between ancient and modern civilisation?

2. Give a brief summary of the different elements of European civilisation ~~in~~ the beginning of the fifth century.

3. Describe the organisation of a small feudal society. Show that the influence of feudalism was favourable to the development of the individual, but unfavourable to social order.

4. Demonstrate clearly the nature of the influence of France in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries respectively.

5. What means are there of estimating the authenticity and the genuineness of ancient historical works? Apply these criteria to any ancient Hindú works with which you may be acquainted.

6. What were the causes of the high Prerogative of the Tudors? Give instances.

7. Trace the history of Privilege of Parliament.

8. What constitutional questions arose out of the impeachment of Lord Danby? Discuss them.

9. What were originally the distinctive principles Whigs and Tories? How have they been affected circumstances?

HISTORY.

Subject for an Essay.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

The place of the English Revolution of 1688 in the history of European civilisation.

Mathematics.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Prove that the modulus of the product of any number of imaginary expressions is equal to the product of their moduli: show that the product of any

number of quantities, each of which is the sum of two squares, may be exhibited as the sum of two squares.

2. Sum to n terms the series

$$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \ldots\ldots$$

Find the co-efficient of x^r in

$$(1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \ldots\ldots \text{ to infinity})^n$$

And the co-efficient of x^n in

$$(a + bx + cx^2)\, e^{-x}.$$

3. Prove the law of formation of the successive convergents to a continued fraction, and find three convergents to 3·1416.

4. Find the radius of the circle escribed to one of the sides of a triangle.

If r, r_1, r_2, r_3 denote the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle whose area is Δ, prove the relations.

$$\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} = \frac{1}{r}; \quad \Delta^2 \quad r\, r_1\, r_2\, r_3.$$

5. Expand θ in a series of powers of $\tan\theta$.

Show that $\frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3}$, and calculate π to four places of decimals.

6. In a spherical triangle prove analytically, or otherwise, the formula

$$\cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cos C.$$

Explain fully Napier's Rules for the solution of right-angled triangles.

7. Prove that the area of a spherical triangle is the same fraction of the surface of the hemisphere as the spherical excess is of four right angles.

Prove the formula

$$\tan^2\tfrac{1}{2}E = \tan\tfrac{1}{2}s\ \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(s-a)\ \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(s-b)\ \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(s-c).$$

8. Solve by Cardan's method the cubic

$$x^3-12x-65=0.$$

If $x^3+px^2+qx+r=0$ be transformed into $y^3+ay+b=0$, find the values of a and b, and hence find the condition that the original equation should have a pair of equal roots.

9. Solve by Simpson's method the biquadratic

$$x^4-2x^3+x^2+2x-2=0.$$

Show that

$$x^4+4a_1x^3+6a_2x^2+4a_3x+a_4=0$$

may be solved by resolving into quadratic factors when

$$2a_1^3-3a_1a_2+a_3=0.$$

10. Find the angle between the lines

$$Ax+By+C=0;\ A_1x+B_1y+C_1=0$$

(1) when the co-ordinates are rectangular, (2) when the co-ordinates are oblique.

11. Determine the co-ordinates of the centre of a conic given by the general equation.

Find the locus of the centre of a conic passing through four fixed points, and show that only two parabolæ can be drawn through four points.

12. Investigate the equations of the tangent and normal to the parabola $y^2=4ax$, at any point.

Find the locus of the intersection of normals to a parabola at the extremities of a focal chord.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Find the ratios in which the line joining two given points $x_1\ y_1$ and $x_2\ y_2$ is cut by the conic

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0.$$

Hence deduce the equation of the polar of any point and the equation of the pair of tangents drawn from any point.

2. Prove that $l\beta\gamma + m\gamma\alpha + n\alpha\beta = 0$ represents a conic circumscribing the triangle of reference.

Show that the condition that the above equation should represent an equilateral hyperbola is—

$$l \cos A + m \cos B + n \cos C = 0.$$

Hence show that the orthocentre of a triangle inscribed in an equilateral hyperbola lies on the curve.

3. Show that the co-ordinates of the centre of the conic.

$\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m\beta} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0$ are given by

$$\frac{\alpha}{bn + cm} = \frac{\beta}{an + cl} = \frac{\gamma}{am + bl}.$$

Hence find the locus of the centre of a conic which touches four given lines.

4. Form the equation of the plane passing through the intersecting lines.

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-b}{m} = \frac{z-c}{n}; \quad \frac{x-a}{l'} = \frac{y-b}{m'} = \frac{z-c}{n'}$$

Show that the equations of the line drawn from the origin to meet the first of these lines at right-angles is

$$\frac{x}{a-lt} = \frac{y}{b-mt} = \frac{z}{c-nt} \text{ where } t = al + bm + cn.$$

5. Determine the planes of circular section of the ellipsoid.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

Prove that any two circles of opposite systems lie on a sphere.

6. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree should represent a cone.

Form the equation of the cone whose vertex is $\alpha\beta\gamma$ and which passes through the plane curve

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

7. Define the osculating plane at any point of a curve in space and investigate its equation. Hence deduce the equations of the principal normal.

8. Assuming that any function of x can be expanded in a series of positive integral powers of x, prove Maclaurin's theorem.

Expand $e^x \sec x$ as far as the co-efficient of x^3.

9. Evaluate the following when $x = 0$:—

$$\frac{e^x + 2\cos x + e^{-x}}{x \sin x}; \quad \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}; \quad (\cos mx)^{\frac{n}{x}}.$$

10. Define the evolute of a plane curve and show how its equation may be found.

Determine in any way the evolute of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

Trace the curve and find its entire length.

11. Integrate

$$\frac{dx}{a + b \tan x}; \qquad \frac{(2x-1)\,dx}{(x-1)^2(x^2 + x + 1)};$$

Find $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$, (1) when n is odd, (2) when n is even.

12. Find and trace the rectilinear asymptotes to the curve

$$x^3 - 3axy + y^3 = 0$$

Trace the curve and show that the area of its loop is $\frac{3}{2}a^2$.

STATICS, HYDROSTATICS, & OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M.A.

1. Find the resultant of a system of parallel forces acting upon a rigid body; and deduce the conditions which must hold if the system is in equilibrium.

A heavy triangle is suspended by a string fastened to its C. G. Three forces act vertically downwards at its angular points proportional to the heights above a horizontal plane. Show that when the plane of the triangle is perpendicular to the string there will be stable equilibrium.

2. Show how to find the centre of gravity of a plane lamina bounded by two straight lines OAB, OCD, and two given curves AC, BD.

If the curves AC, BD be arcs of circles whose common centre is O, find the C. G. of the lamina ABCD, and also that of a uniform wire bent into the form of its perimeter.

3. A flexible inextensible string is acted upon by any central force; find equations to determine the form of the string in equilibrium and the tension at any point.

If the tension at any point vary inversely as the istance from the centre of force, show that the string es in an equi-angular spiral.

4. Find the resultant attraction of a thin homoeneous spherical shell on a particle outside it (attracon varies inversely as square of distance).

A uniform elastic string (unstretched length a) has one extremity fixed at a distance $2a$ from the centre of a hollow spherical shell of radius a. The string passes freely through a small hole in the shell halfway between the centre and the fixed end. If the attraction of the shell on the whole mass of the string concentrated at a point in its surface be equal to λ, the modulus of elasticity of the string, prove that the tension of the string at the fixed end $= \lambda(\sqrt{2}-1)$.

5. State the principle of virtual velocities and prove it in the case of a rigid lamina acted upon only by forces in its own plane, for displacements in that plane.

Four uniform rods of length l are hinged together at the extremities The rhombus thus formed is

hung on a smooth cylinder of radius $= r$. Show that in the position of equilibrium, if θ be the inclination of either rod to the horizon.

$$l \cos^2 \theta = r \tan \theta.$$

6. A mass of elastic fluid at a constant temperature is at rest under the action of forces which tend to fixed centres and are functions of the distance from those centres. If p be the pressure at any point, and r any of these distances, show that

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{1}{k} \Sigma \phi (r) dr.$$

A given mass of homogeneous incompressible liquid is at rest under the action of one central force varying inversely as square of distance; find the form of free surface and the pressure at any distance from the centre.

7. A solid floats at rest in a homogeneous fluid. Show how to determine whether the equilibrium is stable or unstable.

A hollow cone weight W is partly filled with a fluid sp. gr. σ, and floats vertex downwards in a fluid sp. gr. σ'. Determine the position of equilibrium, and the conditions for its being stable or unstable.

8. Two volumes V, V' of different gases at pressure p, p' respectively, are mixed together so that the volume of the mixture is U, to find the pressure of the mixture.

Show how to determine approximately the difference of the heights of two stations by means of barometric observations.

9. Calculate the illumination at any point of a surface illuminated by a given surface of uniform brightness.

10. A small pencil is obliquely refracted at a spherical surface; find the distances of the primary and secondary foci from the point of incidence of the axis.

If the pencil is incident at any angle of 60°, and the index of refraction be $\sqrt{3}$ and $u = 2r$, show that the distance of the origin of the pencil from either the primary or secondary focus is

$$\frac{2r}{\sqrt{3}}$$

11. A pencil is refracted through a prism in a principal plane; find the deviation of its axis and show that under certain conditions the pencil cannot emerge from the prism.

Describe the appearance which would be seen if a pure spectrum were viewed through a prism held parallel to it.

12. What is meant by the irrationality of dispersion, and what is its effect upon achromatic combinations?

A pencil of light passes centrically with small obliquity through two thin lenses in contact, find the condition of achromatism.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—MR. ALDIS, M A.

1. A particle is moving in any curve; show how to find at any instant the acceleration along the tangent and normal.

P is any point on an ellipse, and Q the corresponding point in the auxiliary circle. If Q moves round this circle with uniform velocity, show that the ratio of the acceleration of P and Q along their respective normals = semi-axis minor: semi-conjugate diameter.

2. A free particle describes a conic section in a plane under a force always perpendicular to the axis of the conic. Find the law of force.

A particle, mass unity, is projected from the extremity of the minor axis of an ellipse, parallel to the major axis with a velocity V. Show that if the force to the axis be $\frac{V^2}{a^2}\frac{b^4}{y^3}$, the particle will describe the arc of the ellipse up to the extremity of the major axis.

3. Prove that the velocity at any point of a central orbit is independent of the path described, and depends solely on the intensity and law of the force, the distance of the point from the centre, and the velocity and distance of the projection.

Show how to determine the motion of a particle constrained to remain on a given smooth plane curve, and acted upon by a central force in that plane.

4. A particle acted on by a constant retarding force in its line of motion is projected in a resisting medium

of uniform density, of which the resistance varies as the square of the velocity. Determine the motion.

When the retarding force is zero, show that the velocities after successive equal intervals of time form a harmonic series.

5. To one extremity of a uniform and perfectly flexible chain lying in a given curve on a smooth horizontal plane, a given impulsive tension is applied in the direction of the tangent at that extremity; find the impulsive tension at any point of the chain.

If every point of the chain is to move initially along it, show that the chain must lie in a straight line.

6. Obtain the general equations of fluid motion and the equation of continuity referred to rectangular axis.

7. Explain what is meant by "steady motion;" by the "hypothesis of parallel sections;" and by the "contracted vein."

Investigate the motion of an incompressible fluid in a tube of small section.

8. In what respects does the transit instrument differ in its use from the transit circle?

Show how to determine by the spirit level the inequality of the pivots of the transit instrument.

Determine the effect of the error of level on the time of transit of an object.

9. What is meant by the aberration of light? Show that it is equal to

$$\frac{\text{vel. of Earth}}{\text{vel. of light}} \times \frac{\text{sine of Earth's way}}{\sin 1''}$$

Find the effect of aberration on the R.A and the N. P. D. of a star.

By what observations was the existence of this error first discovered?

10. If the moon were observed for several years, month after month, as she passes a fixed star close to the ecliptic, how could we show that—(1) the moon's orbit is inclined at a small angle to the ecliptic, and (2) that the line of nodes is not fixed?

From observations of the moon taken shortly before and after she has crossed the node, show how to calculate the longitude of the node.

11. Show how to determine the latitude of a place by two observed altitudes of the sun without a knowledge of the time of the observation.

Describe briefly the methods for determining the longitude of a ship at sea.

12. Show how to find the length of the moon's shadow; and discriminate the different appearances of a solar eclipse according to the position of the apex of the shadow.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1. A uniform wire is bent into the shape of a quadrilateral ABCD, such that the lengths AB, DC are together equal to AD and BC. If O be a point within the quadrilateral, such that OA and OC bisect the angles at A and C, show that a particle placed at O, and attracted by the wire, will remain at rest.

2. Two equal cylinders of radius a, one rough, the other smooth, are placed in contact with their axis in the same horizontal plane. A heavy inextensible string lies at rest upon them, so that the inclination of the string to the horizon at the point of contact of the hanging loop with each cylinder $= \tan^{-1}\frac{3}{4}$. Show that the length of the hanging loop is $\frac{3a}{5 \log_\epsilon 2}$, and that the extremity of the string on the smooth cylinder is at a height $\frac{a\,(8 \log_\epsilon 2 - 5)}{10 \log_\epsilon 2}$ above the plane: also give an equation to determine the two limiting positions of the other end of the string.

3. Supposing the force of gravity to vary as the distance below a fixed horizontal plane; if a particle be projected from a point at a distance b below that plane with velocity μb, show that at any moment the radius of curvature of its path is equal to that part of the normal line intercepted between the particle and the plane, if the force at distance unity be

4. P, P_1, P_2, $P_3 \ldots P_n$ are smooth, perfectly elastic, indefinitely small spheres of equal mass, situated at the extremities of lines O P, O P_1, O $P_2 \ldots$ which divide the four right angles about O into equal parts. The lengths O P, O P_1, O $P_2 \ldots$ constitute an A. P. of which the first term is r and common difference $2r \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{n}$. The ball P is projected with a velocity V in a direction equally inclined to O P and O P_1, and at the same instant the balls P_1 P_2 are projected

towards O with a velocity V sin $\frac{\pi}{12}$. Show that after successive impacts the ball P will describe a regular polygon, and that when it again crosses the line O P, the distances of the balls P_1 P_2 ... P_n from O will have been exactly reversed.

5. A tube open at both ends of length $3a$ is bent into the form of three sides of a square, of which two are vertical. Water is poured in until each of the vertical parts is half full, and the tube is made to rotate about one of the vertical sides with an angular velocity $\sqrt{\frac{2g}{a}}$. Show that the water will just fill the other vertical side.

6. The focal length of a convex lens is 6 inches find the focal length of another convex lens such that the focal length of the two when placed in contact under water may be still 6 inches; given that the index of refraction from air to glass $= \frac{3}{2}$ and from air to water $\frac{4}{3}$.

7. Two equal cubical iron tanks are fixed upright so that the lower edge of one coincides with the upper edge of the other. A very small hole is pierced horizontally through the side of the upper tank on a level with the bottom, and the water flows steadily into the lower tank. Show that the point of intersection of the issuing jet with the surface of the water in the lower tank describes a straight line.

8. A rod of height h stands vertically on a horizontal plane in a situation whose latitude is $\frac{\pi}{2} - a$,

The sun being at the equinox, prove that the extremity of the shadow of the rod moves in a straight line from west to east; and that the length it describes from mid-day until the sun's altitude has diminished to $\frac{a}{2}$, is $h\sqrt{\cot^2\frac{a}{2} - \cot^2 a}$

9 If when a planet arrives at one of the apses of its orbit, the law of force changes to $F = \mu r$ without any instantaneous change of magnitude, show that if E be the excentricity of the new orbit and e that of the old,

$$(1 - E^2)(1 \pm e)^{\pm 1} = 1$$

where the upper or lower sign must be taken according as the apse is at perihelion or aphelion.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A

1 If A, B, C be the angles of a plane triangle, find the value of the determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos A & \cos B & \cos C \\ \sec A & \sec B & \sec C \\ \operatorname{cosec} A & \operatorname{cosec} B & \operatorname{cosec} C \end{vmatrix}$$

2. Let P and Q be the feet of the perpendiculars dropped on the sides a, b, of a triangle from the extremities of the base c; also let Q_1, P_1 be the feet of the perpendiculars from P, Q on the sides QC, PC of the triangle PCQ; similarly let Q_2, P_2 be the feet of the perpendiculars from P_1, Q_1 on Q_1C, P_1C, and so on. If

we denote PQ by c_1, $P_2 Q_2$ by c_2, and so on, prove that

$$c + c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \ldots\ldots \text{ad inf.} = \frac{a\,b\,c}{2\,(s-b)\,(s-c)}.$$

3. Clear of radicals and imaginary quantities the equation,

$$x = \sqrt{a(1-\omega)+b\,(1-\omega^2)+}\ \sqrt{a\,(1-\omega^2)+b\,(1-\omega)}$$

where ω is an imaginary cube root of unity.

4. If $u = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3\tan x}{5 + 4\sec x}\right)$, find the value of

$$3\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} - 4\sin x\left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)^2.$$

5. In a given triangle ABC is inscribed another triangle A′B′C′ so that A′B′, B′C′ and C′A′ make the same angle Θ with CA, AB and BC respectively: show that when the area of the triangle A′B′C′ is a maximum

$$\tan\Theta = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C.$$

6. Let $u = \frac{x^2}{\cos^2\Theta} + \frac{y^2}{\sin^2\Theta} - c^2$. Show that the result of eliminating Θ between the equations

$$u = 0, \quad \frac{du}{d\Theta} = 0$$

may be represented as the product of four linear equations. Interpret this result geometrically.

7. Show that the envelop of the circles described on the radii of an ellipse, drawn from the centre, as diameters, is the same curve as the locus of the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the centre on the tan-

gent. Trace this curve and show that its area is $\frac{\pi}{2}(a^2+b^2)$, a and b being the semi-axes of the ellipse

8. Show that the condition that the equation

$$\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m\beta} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0$$

may represent an equilateral hyperbola is

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 + 2mn\cos A + 2\,ln\cos B + 2\,lm\cos C = 0$$

Hence show that the locus of the centre of an equilateral hyperbola touching the sides of a triangle is the circle

$$\alpha^2 \sin 2A + \beta^2 \sin 2B + \gamma^2 \sin 2C = 0$$

with respect to which the triangle is self-conjugate.

9. Let

$$S = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 + 2ax^2 + 2by^2 + 2cz^2 + k^2 = 0$$
$$S_1 = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 + 2a_1x^2 + 2b_1y^2 + 2c_1z^2 + k^2 = 0$$
$$S_2 = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 + 2a_2x^2 + 2b_2y^2 + 2c_2z^2 + k^2 = 0.$$

Show that the surfaces S and S_1 will intersect at right angles if

$$\frac{aa_1 - k^2}{a - a_1} = \frac{bb_1 - k^2}{b - b_1} = \frac{cc_1 - k^2}{c - c_1}$$

Prove also that if S and S_1 cut orthogonally and also S and S_2, then S_1 and S_2 will cut orthogonally.

Philosophy.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—MR. CROFT, M.A.

1. Supposing Philosophy, Psychology and Metaphysics to be sciences, define the scope of each. Do

you see any *objective* advantages in the study of the last? If so, state them clearly.

2. Define consciousness. Discuss the points (*a*) whether a conscious state involves consciousness of that state; (*b*) whether consciousness of a cognitive act involves consciousness of the object of that act; (*c*) whether consciousness involves memory; (*d*) whether a mental state can really become the object of consciousness. Who has urged the last point as an argument against the possibility of Psychology as a science?

3. Hamilton says, "The main scope of my speculations is to show articulately that we *must believe* as actual, much that we are unable (positively) to conceive as even possible." Discuss fully this statement with especial reference to its last three words. What use does H. Spencer make of the general propositions?

4. Contrast the various ways in which the validity of universal and primary beliefs has been treated by Des Cartes, Hume, Reid, and Hamilton. Which mode of treatment seems to you to be logically the most defensible?

5. Examine whether the existence of other minds is more certain than that of a material universe transcending sensation. If Berkeleianism be true, in what sense could this world have existed before the beginning of animal life upon it?

6. What is meant by formal and what by material thinking? What, according to Kant, are the synthetic *à priori* elements in Psychology? Can space and time

be regarded as bearing the same relation to the sensibility? If not, will you call both of them synthetic, and both *à priori*?

7. Point out the influence that the doctrine of the hereditary transmission of faculties is exercising upon various branches of mental science. Does an intuition cease to be true, or become less authoritative, if it is due to inheritance?

8. Is causation more properly a psychological or a logical question? Taking Hamilton's division of the question into two, show what different answers have been, or may be, given to its two parts.

9. Give a complete explanation of the phenomenon erect vision.

ETHICS.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. It is said that Mr. J. S. Mill answers objections against Utilitarianism by changing the doctrines of Utilitarianism and thus virtually admits the validity of the objections he professes to refute.

Discuss and illustrate this.

2. Can emotions be analysed into sensations? Mention authors who attempt this analysis. Examine the success of these attempts. Expound and defend your own view.

3. Give Bain's analysis of conscience. Admitting that his account of the origin of the feeling of moral

responsibility is true, will it prove that the feeling is not properly natural to man?

Is it true?

4. Discuss the nature and origin of moral obligation with especial reference to the views on the subject propounded by the earlier and modern Utilitarians.

Examine the suitability of the term "sanction" to express moral obligation.

5. Trace the influence of Hobbes' Ethical Speculations upon the course and character of Moral Philosophy in England.

6. "Action is right as it is promotive of happiness; wrong as it is the reverse."

This is the principle of Utilitarianism. Discuss (1) the claim of the principle to be an inductive one, and the significance of the division of systems of Ethics into Inductive and Intuitive; (2) the practical usefulness of this principle as a guide to the performance of what are called particular and relative duties.

7. Give Kant's analysis of the notion of *duty*, and his proof that the notion is transcendental.

Explain the formulæ, "a categorical imperative," "a hypothetical imperative."

8. Mr. H. Spencer and Mr. J. S. Mill admit the great *present* difference between the ideas "useful" and "right," and yet contend that they are one in their *origin*.

Explain and compare their theories, and discuss the adequacy of them.

9. Describe the sphere of casuistry considered as a department of moral science, and discuss illustrative cases of conscience with reference to (*a*) Veracity, and (*b*) Fidelity.

LOGIC.

Examiner.—MR. CROFT, M.A.

1. What is the ultimate test of Truth? In answering this question consider the following points: (*a*) the merits of the controversy between J. S. Mill, Lewes and H. Spencer; (*b*) whether a proposition such is 'A is A' is a derivation from experience, or a condition of the possibility of experience; (*c*) the different kinds of certainty that belong to the following propositions:—

My present sensation exists.
Every event has a cause.
Every effect has a cause.
All bodies gravitate.
Two straight lines cannot inclose a space.
Every proposition is either true or false.

2. What different views have been held about the import of propositions? Give illustrations of J. S. Mill's five-fold division of matters-of-fact.

3. What do you understand exactly by the connotation of a term; *e.g.*, triangle, man, magnet? What relation does the definition bear to the connotation? Can an inseparable accident form part of the connotation?

2. State the position of Neo-Platonism relative to ancient Philosophy. Describe its theories and doctrines, pointing out features of agreement with Scholasticism and Hindu Philosophy.

3. In what different ways is the origin of the world accounted for by the ancient philosophers of India and Greece. Compare them with the Christian doctrine of creation.

4. Expound Comte's Law of Mental Evolution, and discuss objections to its validity.

5. Compare Leibnitz' Doctrine of Monads with the Greek Doctrine of Atoms. Point out the connection of Leibnitz' Doctrine of Monads with his Pre-established Harmony.

6. Describe carefully Berkeley's Theory of the Material World. Trace its connexion with views propounded by Locke, and examine the validity of Reid's alleged refutation of it. Point out its affinities with the Theory of Professor Bain.

7. Give a critical account of the coincidences and divergences of Hume's and Kant's philosophical speculations.

8. Schwegler says, one of the thoughts on which Locke's philosophy rests is that "all our knowledge springs from experience;"—show this in detail.

9. M. Cousin says, "Des Cartes has established in France the same method that England has endeavoured to attribute exclusively to Bacon."

Discuss the truth of this. Compare the methods connected with the names of Lord Bacon and Des Cartes, pointing out the defects and excellences of each.

Physical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—MR. BLANFORD.

1. Enumerate the several reagents commonly employed as oxidising agents in operations by the wet way; and give the reaction in each case.

2. State Vœstyn's law of the specific heat of compounds, and how it is applied to determine their molecular weights. Show that in hydrated crystals, the water of crystallization exists in a solid state.

3. What was Lavoisier's view of the constitution of acids? Wherein did it fail? Give a modern definition of an acid.

4. Show the mutual relation of the ethers, alcohols, acids, and aldehydes of the mon-atomic series $C_n H_{2n+1}$. Those of a single radical will suffice.

5. On what grounds is the atomic weight of oxygen now regarded as double that which was assigned to it by Dalton and Wollaston?

6. Distinguish between the atomicity and basicity of an acid. Illustrate your answer by the case of the phosphorus acids.

7. Explain in accordance with the vibratory theory, the phenomena of coloured lines exhibited by the spectra of incandescent gases, the dark lines of the solar and stellar spectra, and how from the displacement

of the latter, the motion and velocity of certain stars to or from the earth may be ascertained.

8. Give the formulæ of the following reactions :—

a. The preparation of hydrofluosilicic acid from silicon tetrafluoride and water.

b. The preparation of oxygen from potassic bichromate and sulphuric acid.

c. The formation of nitrogen protoxide by the action of dilute nitric acid on zinc.

d. The formation of ammonia by the action of dilute nitric acid on zinc.

HEAT.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Enunciate the laws of Boyle and Charles and give Professor Rankine's statement of the former law. If V be the volume, p the pressure, t the temperature, and a the co-efficient of expansion of a gas, shew that

$$\frac{V\,p}{1 + a\,t} = \text{a constant.}$$

Assuming that the pressure of a gas would be nothing, if all its heat could be abstracted while its volume remained constant, determine the absolute zero of temperature for the Fahrenheit and centigrade scales.

2. Describe the air thermometer in its simplest form. If a mass of air weighing 11 grains, nearly, be used as an air thermometer, prove that V P = T;

where V is the volume in cubic inches, P the pressure in pounds on the square inch, and T the absolute temperature on the Fahrenheit scale, having given that 100 cubic inches of air at the temperature 60°F. and pressure 30 inches weigh 31·0117 grains.

3. Describe the mercury calorimeter of M. M. Favre and Silbermann, explaining how the tube is graduated and how the specific heat of any liquid is determined.

4. Describe and explain clearly the principle of the apparatus of M. Carré for freezing water, (1) by its own evaporation, (2) by the distillation of ammonia.

5. Give an account of Professor Tyndall's experiments on the absorption of heat by gases and vapours and the results at which he arrived.

6. Enumerate the inductive laws of the selective radiation and absorption of gases and vapours, and explain clearly how Kirchhoff demonstrated the existence of sodium and other elements in the sun.

7. Define *work, energy, kinetic energy* and *potential energy*. Show that the work done by a uniform force in accelerating or retarding the motion of a body in its own direction is equal to the change of kinetic energy in the body.

8. If D be the density of steam referred to the water from which it is generated at the absolute temperature T°C, and under a constant pressure of P kilograms per square metre, show that, very nearly,

$$P = 47000\ T\ D.$$

9. Show that the work done by the evaporation of a kilogram of water into steam at the absolute

temperature T°C, against a constant pressure is, very nearly,

47T kilogram-metres.

10. Define an *isothermal line* on the *indicator diagram*, and show that for a perfect gas the isothermals are equilateral hyperbolæ, and that the elasticity is numerically equal to the pressure.

Trace the isothermal curve for water corresponding to the temperature 212°F.

11. Define a *cycle of operations* and describe Carnot's reversible heat engine.

It has been shown experimentally that when heat does work in an engine a portion of the heat disappears; show that this is inconsistent with the hypothesis that heat is material.

12. Enumerate the principal characteristics of cyclonic storms, and show that the revolution of the wind currents round a central vortex is a consequence of the Earth's rotation.

Show how to determine, by graphic construction, the path of the centre of a cyclone from observations of the directions of the wind at two stations within the influence of the storm.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Explain the method of determining the law of electric repulsion by means of Coulomb's torsion balance.

If the difference of length between the arc and the chord be taken into account, prove that if the law be the inverse square of distance

$$a \tan \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\phi}{2} = \text{constant}$$

a being the angle of torsion and ϕ the deviation of the moveable ball.

2. Describe some experiments for proving the identity of machine electricity with that of the ordinary hydro-electric current.

3. Prove the following expression for the intensity of the current in the interpolar of a battery formed of n equal cells

$$I = \frac{E}{\frac{r}{n} + \frac{d}{cs}}$$

where E is the electro-motive force, s the surface of each of the metals, d the distance between them, c the specific conductivity of the liquid in each of the cells, and r the external resistance.

Hence investigate the best form of battery to use when the external resistance is very great and when it is very small.

4. A battery is formed of b rows of cells—each row containing a cells. Show that the intensity of the current in the interpolar is

$$I = \frac{a\, b\, E}{a\, R + b\, r}$$

in which E is the electro-motive force, R the resistance of a cell, and r the external resistance.

Hence show that the maximum intensity is obtained when the internal resistance is equal to the external resistance.

5. From a current produced by a single cell two others of known resistances are derived; determine the intensities in each of the derived currents and in the principal current.

6. Enumerate the laws of electro-dynamical induction. Describe Faraday's experiments for illustrating the inductive action of magnets on currents, and explain these phenomena by Ampère's theory of magnetism.

7. What are the essential parts of an electric telegraph? Describe Wheatstone's and Cooke's single needle telegraph.

8. Define the pole of a magnet. If the action of a magnet at any point be proportional to the distance of the point from the centre of the magnet, find the positions of the poles.

9. How would you place a dipping needle approximately in the plane of the meridian?

If δ' and δ'' be a pair of dips observed in planes at right angles to each other, and δ the true dip, in the plane of the meridian, prove that

$$\cot^2 \delta = \cot^2 \delta' + \cot^2 \delta''$$

10. Adopting Biot's hypothesis of two magnetic poles near the centre of the earth, deduce the following expressions for the normal and tangential components of the earth's magnetic intensity:—

$$X = \frac{4\mu a \cos\phi}{R^3} ; Y = \frac{2\mu a \sin\phi}{R^3}$$

$2a$ being the distance between the poles of the terrestrial magnet, ϕ the co-latitude, and R the earth's radius.

Hence prove the following relation:—

$$\tan(\text{dip}) = 2\tan(\text{lat.})$$

STORY AND LOGIC OF SCIENCE.

Examiner.—MR. BLANFORD.

1. Give some account of the binary, electro-[illegible], substitution, nucleus, type and atomicity chemical theories, and state who were the chief promulgators of each.

2. What extension has been given in modern times to Prevost's theory of heat-exchanges, by Leslie, Prevostaye, Desains, and Balfour Stewart.

3. Show that of the four experimental methods of inductive enquiry one only is logically conclusive, and what causes of uncertainty inhere to each of the remaining methods.

4. What is meant by induction *per enumerationem simplicem*. Give examples, and point out its characteristic weakness, and in what cases it may be safely relied on.

5. What is the use and logical value of *Hypothesis*, and in what cases is it legitimate? Illustrate your answer by the case of the dynamic hypothesis of heat.

6. Is there any objection to the employment of the term *caloric* for the common cause of heat phenomena, as now generally understood? If so, state fully the grounds of objection, and show whether they are equally valid against the retention of the term electricity for the cause of electric phenomena.

7. Give three instances in the History of Physical Science in which important discoveries have been made by the *method of residues*.

8. What is the principle of *Final causes?* Has ever been of any value in science?

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. Dividing Shakspeare's life as a dramatist into three periods, mention some plays belonging to each period. By what internal evidence can you generally recognise the earlier plays?

2. What is your conception of the character of Hamlet? Do you consider that any of the *dramatis personæ* were introduced as foils to Hamlet? Justify both opinions by quotations.

3. Give some account of the following characters:—*Olivolio, Claudio, Launee, Viola, Perdita, Jaques.*

4. Milton declares that his prose works were all written in defence of Liberty, either domestic, or political, or religious; classify them according to this division, giving your reasons in each case. Compare the style of the *Areopagitica* with that of Burke's Speeches.

5. What knowledge of Milton's life can be gathered from his poetry?

6. State the argument of either *Samson Agonistes* or *Comus*; and criticise Dr. Johnson's opinion of the latter poem. What is the metre of *Il Penseroso*?

7. What faults did Addison and Johnson find in the *Paradise Lost*? Have later critics concurred in their opinions?

8. Where do the following passages occur ? Explain all allusions and peculiarities of idiom :—

(*a*) It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant
To break within the bloody house of life.

(*b*) Alas ! I am the mother of these griefs ;
Their woes are parcell'd, mine are general.
She for an Edward weeps, and so do I ;
I for a Clarence weep, so doth not she ;
These babes for Clarence weep, and so do I ;
I for an Edward weep, so do not they.

(*c*) Of being taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to slavery ; of my redemption thence,
And portance in my travel's history ;
Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak, such was the process ;
And of the cannibals that each other eat,
The anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders.

(*d*) Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train.

(*e*) Next came one
Who mourned in earnest, when the captive ark
Maimed his brute image, head and hands lopt off
In his own temple, on the grunsel edge
When he fell flat, and shamed his worshippers

(*f*) Not diffident of thee do I dissuade
Thy absence from my sight, but to avoid
The attempt itself intended by our foe.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. Point out the chief grammatical differences (1) between the Anglo-Saxon, and the English of the fourteenth century; (2) between the English of the fourteenth century and that of the present day.

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages that arise from the fact that the present English language has been derived from several distinct sources? Illustrate your answer.

3. What powers has it still of appropriation or assimilation from other languages? Give examples.

4. Point out the chief peculiarities in the grammatical forms and vocabulary of Spenser.

5. Whence comes the *l* in the spelling of *could*? What objections might be offered to the common spelling of the words *island, shamefaced, upside-down?*

6. Give the etymologies and correct meanings of the following words, noticing any general principles which they exemplify or suggest:—*patience, passion, miscreant, misogynist, caitiff, coward, frail, fragile, degree, graduate, sovereign, ecstasy.*

7. Explain the following constructions, adding full notes where they are needed:—

(*a*) An eagle sharp by fast.

(*b*) But here's a villain that would face me down,
He met me on the mart.

(*c*) Love, loving not itself, none other can.

(*d*) This is the Wandering Wood, this Error's den.
(*e*) His owen hand then made he ladders thrie.
(*f*) Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell?

8. Give the history of the words *well-a-day*, *hail*, *zounds*, *lackadaisical*, *gramercy*; and of the pronominal form *its*.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

(N. B.—Only five questions are to be attempted.)

1. Discuss the influence of English history on English literature.

2. Give a general account of the ballad literature of England. Show how far the ballad has been imitated or developed by some modern poets.

3. Give an outline of one of the *Canterbury Tales*. Explain the metre in which they are written. Enumerate the personages who composed the pilgrim party.

4. Give some account of Spenser's works. Compare his greatest poem with any other English allegory, either in prose or in verse, with which you are acquainted.

5. What famous poems have been written in memory of deceased friends? Name in each case the friend mourned, and explain the plan of the poem.

6. Give the substance of any one of Bacon's Essays. What was the plan of his *Advancement of Learning*?

7. What is your opinion of Dryden, (1) as a poet, (2) as a dramatist? What political intrigues gave occasion to the poem of *Absalom and Achitophel*? Who are satirised under the names of Achitophel and Zimri? How was Dryden himself satirised in return?

8. Name the author and state the nature of each of the following works:—*Leviathan, Religio Medici, Tale of a Tub, Splendid Shilling, Dispensary, Drapier's Letters, Diversions of Purley, Essays of Elia.* Who was Boz?

9. What are the merits of Defoe as a writer? Whence is he supposed to have derived the idea of his most famous work? Give a short account of one other work written by him.

10. Give some account of the poets and the poetry of the Lake School.

11. Byron is said to have depicted himself in each one of his poems. Illustrate this statement fully.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

Subjects for an Essay.

(*One only to be taken.*)

1. English Dramatic Poetry before Shakspeare.
2. The history of the Lowland-Scotch dialect.

3. The English Drama and Sanskrit Drama compared.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. Sc.

1. Explain the theory of wealth which has been designated the Mercantile System. Refute it, and give a true definition of wealth.

2. What difference of opinion has existed among Political Economists as to the applications of the terms Productive and Unproductive Labour? Explain the statement that labour does not produce objects but utilities. Name and illustrate the three classes into which such utilities may be divided.

3. Point out the advantages of Production on a large scale. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages in the case of farming. What is meant by the joint stock system? For what objects is it specially adapted? What are its disadvantages?

4. Compare the economic conditions of England and India with regard to (1) Capital, and (2) Land. What are the consequences of this state of things?

5. What is Communism? Explain the systems of St. Simon and Fourier, and discuss their practicability.

6. Discuss the economic aspects of slavery; pointing out the chief defects of slave-labour, and the conditions in which it might be profitably employed.

7. What qualities should be possessed by the substance chosen as money? What is meant by *the value of money* in Political Economy? Show how the value of money increases as general prices decline; and how the amount of money circulating in a country is no measure of its national wealth.

8. State Adam Smith's four canons of taxation, and criticise the first one. State and illustrate the distinction between a direct and an indirect tax. What conditions are necessary to make an Income-tax consistent with justice? What is the chief objection in practice to an Income-tax?

9. What are Usury Laws? What may have been the motives of legislators in enacting them? Discuss their economical effects.

HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner:—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D. Sc.

1. What is meant by a Myth? Compare the characters of Greek myths with that of modern European myths.

2. Describe the four Pan-Hellenic Festivals and their effects upon the Greek mind.

3. Give an account of Socrates, his life and teaching; and compare him with previous philosophers.

4. Estimate the merit of Alexander the Great as a warrior and as a statesman. To what extent did Asia become Hellenized after his conquest?

5. Describe the relations subsisting among the members of an old Roman household, and show how the constitution of the State was originally analogous to it.

6. Who were the parties and what were the subjects of the civil dissensions in which Livius Drusus took a prominent part? What were his proposals? What was the result?

7. Describe the origin and development of the Drama at Rome.

8. Give a historical sketch of the Consulship during the Republic and under the Emperors.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. What is known regarding the Government and laws of the ancient Britons before the Roman conquest?

2. Give an account of the two covenants known as the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant.

3. Describe the relations subsisting between the Sovereign and the Ministry during the reign of William III., and contrast them with those in the early part of the reign of Geo. III.

4. Give an account of the objects and results of the Walcheren expedition.

5. Describe briefly the chief measures of Reform which have passed the British Parliament in the present century.

6. What is known regarding the ethnology and condition of the inhabitants of India before the Aryan conquest? Name their chief modern representatives with the districts they inhabit, and describe their present condition. To what extent, if any, have they become fused with the invaders?

7. What was the origin of the Bahmini dynasty? What was its capital, and how far did its dominions extend? Review the character of the dynasty.

8. How did the treaty of Amiens affect India? How were its provisions carried out?

9. Describe the nature and success of the measures introduced in the Panjáb after its conquest by the British.

MODERN HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D. Sc.

1. What is the Salic law, and whence its name? What is the nature of its provisions, and what inference as to its date may be drawn from this? In what case did it exclude female inheritance?

2. Give an account of the First Crusade, and describe the effects of the Crusades upon European civilization.

3. What were the Mendicant Orders? Give an account of their institution and show how they were a chief support of the Papal supremacy.

4. In what parts of Europe did the Normans establish kingdoms? Sketch briefly their history.

5. What was the Fronde? Give an account of the cause, progress and result of the contention known by this name.

6. What were the causes which led to the French Revolution of 1789? Trace the steps by which the Republican Government became Imperial, and compare this with other analogous cases in history.

7. Give an account of the objects and results of Napoleon's expedition to Egypt.

8. Give some account of the following:—Ximenes, Lorenzo de' Medici, Joan of Arc, Abelard, Cesare Borgia, Charles XII., Robespierre, Alva.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—REV. S. DYSON.

1. J. S. Mill referring to Mr. Cousin's criticisms upon Locke's philosophical speculations, raises a question as to the proper *method* of psychological investigation; discuss the comparative merits of the different methods referred to.

2. Describe and analyse the mental state termed "Belief."

3. Expound and criticize Hamilton's

(*a*) Doctrine of Latent Mental Modifications.

(*b*) Law of the Unconditioned.

In what way does he apply the latter in the discussion on

(1) The Freedom of the Will.

(2) The Nature of the Causal Judgment.

4. Examine the account which Bain and J. S. Mill give of the genesis of our idea of Extension.

What is deficient according to J. S. Mill in Brown's explanation?

5. Delineate and criticise Hamilton's Theory of Pleasure and Pain.

6. Have we an immediate presentation in Consciousness of our own Personality? Compare and discuss the views held on this point by Kant, Mansel, and Mill.

7. What different views are held as to the origin and nature of these beliefs;—

(*a*) The Law of the Uniformity of Nature.

(*b*) The Law of Universal Causation.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. "I hold," says Paley, "that pleasures differ but in continuance and intensity."

J. S. Mill maintains "some kinds of pleasure are more desirable and more valuable than others."

Which of these opinions is Utilitarian Doctrine, and discuss generally the possibility of a recognition of different *kinds* of pleasure consistently with the maintenance of the Utilitarian Principle.

2. Describe the ethical doctrines of any *two* of the following philosophers, Price, Hutcheson, Paley, Butler, A. Smith, Hobbes.

3. The mutual relations of Law and Morality.

4. Moral philosophers of all schools admit the existence of Benevolence, but they differ in their accounts of the origin of the feeling.

5. Describe the leading principles of the Epicurean and Stoic systems, carefully delineating the fundamental conceptions on which they were based. Point out affinities with modern schools.

6. Show that morality implies an assumption of an idea of that which ought to be as well as a recognition of that which is. Examine J. S. Mill's explanation of the mode in which we come to have ideas of laws which ought to exist but do not.

7. (*a*) J. S. Mill, controverting some statements of Mansel relating to the Supreme Being, says, "whatever power such a being may have over me, there is one thing which he shall not do; he shall not compel me to worship him. 'I will call no being good, who is not what I mean when I apply that epithet to my fellow creatures; and if such a being can sentence me to hell for not so calling him, to hell I will go."

(*b*) A man sees clearly that, (1) by the perpetration of one great so-called crime he secures an immense

immediate advantage, (2) that the crime can be kept so secret as to preclude the possibility of its becoming an example; he commits the crime.

Discuss, on Utilitarian principles, the morality of these actions.

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. "The type of reasoning that best discloses the real process is reasoning from particulars to particulars."

"Every act of reasoning involves an act of classification."

Compare the arguments which are adduced in support of these opposing statements, and decide, giving reasons, which gives the psychologically true analysis of the reasoning process.

2. Explain the formula, "the exception proves the rule," and give illustrations.

3. State and illustrate the scope of the Deductive Method in Inductive Sciences. Distinguish between Empirical and Derivative Laws, and discuss illustratively the range of their application.

4. State and expound the so-called "Primary Laws of Thought." Examine their value.

5. Discuss Induction by Simple Enumeration, examining in what cases it is valid, in what invalid. Distinguish between Induction by Simple Enumeration and Induction by Complete Enumeration.

Is the latter process rightly termed Induction?

6. Attempt a discrimination between "cause" and "condition" in material sequences.

7. Point out and explain the chief difficulties in the successful application of the Inductive Methods.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—REV. S. DYSON.

1. Fix the position of Spinosa in the historical development of Philosophical enquiry.
Describe his system and method.

2. Compare and discuss the different views which have been held with reference to the connexion of the Lockian Philosophy with Sensationalism. Give an estimate of the worth of Condillac's system.

3. Write a historical and critical review of the course of opinion from Descartes with reference to the distinctions of Qualities of Matter, and indicate the varying significance of the distinction in the rival systems of Hamilton and J. S. Mill.

4. Compare the different views as to the certainty of human knowledge held by Xenophanes, Heraclitus and Anaxagoras, and the Cosmogony of the last with the theories propounded by preceding Greek philosophers.

5. "Without Berkeley there had been no Hume, as without Hume no Kant." Examine the truth of this historically and critically.

6. Give some account of Hobbes' philosophical opinions, and determine his position in the History of Modern Psychological Speculation.

7. Socrates is said to have changed

(1) the subject-matter of discussion;

(2) the method of philosophizing.

Show this.

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.

1873.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. F. P. Mc Connell, M.B.

Morning Paper.

1. Write a description of the muscles of the Eye-ball. State their respective actions and their nervous supply.

2. The gluteus maximus muscle having been removed, enumerate the parts which are then brought into view; indicating their relative positions, and the appearances which they present.

3. Describe the origin, course, and distribution of the hypoglossal nerve and its branches.

Evening Paper.

1. Describe the ligaments which connect the first two cervical vertebræ with the basis cranii, and with each other; and state what movements these parts are capable of exhibiting.

2. What are the relations of the first portion of the right subclavian artery? Name the branches which are here given off, and give a brief account of their distribution and anastomoses.

3. Describe the dissection required to expose the Pancreas. Indicate the relative position of this organ

with respect to surrounding parts. Give an account of its structural anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—JOSEPH EWART, M.D

Morning Paper.

1. Give a concise description of the manner in which the blood is circulated in the adult and in the fœtus.

2. Describe, in minute detail, the functions of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth nerves. Give also a brief statement of the origin and course of these nerves.

3. Explain the anatomical arrangements provided for the perfection of the organ of hearing in the human subject, the functions of the external, middle, and internal ear, and give the distribution of the auditory nerve.

4. Describe the minute anatomy of the kidney, and the chemical constitution of the urine.

Evening Paper.

1. Describe the development, and the minute anatomy of the bones and teeth.

2. What are the changes effected in the respired air and the blood during respiration?

3. Describe the changes which the food undergoes, during digestion, in the stomach, small intestines, and in the large intestine.

4. Describe the structure and functions of the medulla oblongata.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M.D.

Morning Paper.

1. What do you understand by the *hardness* of a water? Describe the means which are employed to determine the hardness, and also the methods which are employed to soften a hard water.

2. Write the chemical formulæ for nitric acid and ammonic sulphate, and from the formulæ work out the percentage composition of each of those bodies.

3. Explain the nature of the considerations which are made use of in fixing the atomic weight of a gaseous element.

4. In which of the gaseous elements can ammonia burn? What is in each case the result of the combustion; and what volume of each gas will two litres of the ammonia consume during its combustion?

5. A piece of zinc and another of iron soldered together are immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. What chemical changes will ensue? And what will be the result if pieces of tin and iron, and of copper and gold, are similarly immersed?

6. Write in symbols the chemical changes which occur during the preparation of the following bodies:—

Potassic chlorate.
Argentic nitrate.
Ferric chloride.
Manganous chloride.
Mercurous chloride.
Mercuric nitrate.
Potassic hydrosulphate.
Plumbic carbonate.

Evening Paper.

1. Describe an arrangement by means of which the latent heat of steam may be determined.

2. Describe a cell of Grove's battery, and the chemical changes which occur in it while at work.

3. How is sulphate of quinine prepared? By what tests can its freedom from impurity be learnt?

4. The double cyanides are divided into two classes. What are the main points of difference between the classes, and on what do they theoretically depend?

5. Name the coloring matters, normal and abnormal, which may appear in the urine, and describe the tests by which they can be distinguished from one another.

6. One-fourth of a gramme of an organic substance yields on analysis,

·7097 gramme carbonic anhydride.
·0457 „ ammonia.
·1694 „ water.

Calculate the percentage composition of the substance,

and state its empirical and rational formulæ. Explain the plan adopted for the preparation of this body for commercial use.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. ANDERSON, M.D.

1. Enumerate the leading structural details wherein the Ornitho-delphia differ from other mammals.

2. Describe the dentition of the Ox, and indicate the position of the teeth in both jaws.

3. Enumerate the groups of mammalia in which the uterus developes a decidua.

4. What are the two great divisions of the Artiodactyla, and state the families included under each?

BOTANY.

Examiner.—GEO. HENDERSON, M.D., F.L.S.

1. Give the chief characters of any two of the following natural orders:—

Cruciferæ.
Malvaceæ.

Compositæ.

Solanaceæ.

2 To what natural orders do the following plants and substances belong:—

Opium.

Ipecacuanha

Castor oil.

Red pepper.

Gamboge.

Quinine.

Ricé.

Melon.

Tobacco.

From what parts of the plants are the first six of these substances derived?

3. Describe the structure of the stem of a dicotyledonous tree.

4. What do you understand by the terms

Latex.

Medullary ray.

Achene.

Stomata.

Carpel.

Apocarpous.

Involucre.

Perianth.

Monœcious.

Dicœcious.

5. What are the chief forms of inflorescence, and give diagrams to illustrate them ?

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—S. G. CHUCKERBUTTY, M.D.

1. Describe the physical characters, chemical compositions, actions, doses, and therapeutic uses of the following medicines :—

Alumen, soda tartarata, ferrum redactum, and liquor sodæ effervescens.

2. Name the active principles of the following drugs :—

Digitalis, scammony, jalap, conium, and sabadilla ; state which of them are used as internal medicines, and in what doses.

3. What is meant by *faradization*, and when and how is it to be employed ?

4. Describe the action and uses of *ice* as a therapeutic agent.

5. Name the plants on the table marked 1, 2, 3; the medicines which are derived from them, their pharmaceutical preparations, and the diseases in which they are used.

6. Describe the appearance, taste, smell, and doses of hydrate of chloral, dilute hydrocyanic acid, carbonate of ammonia, sulphate of magnesia, and acetate of lead.

7. Point out the differences in the action of caustic potash, nitrate of silver, nitric acid, cantharides, and oil of turpentine as *external remedies*, and specify the various purposes for which they are applied.

8. Enumerate the medicinal substances derived from the ORDER *leguminosæ* officinal in the British Pharmacopœia.

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—DAVID B. SMITH, M D

Morning Paper.

1. Describe minutely the phenomena of successful vaccination

2. Indicate the chief points of distinction in the diagnosis of Ascites and Ovarian dropsy.

3. Write what you know of the different varieties of Herpes; state how you would treat them.

Evening Paper.

1. Describe, separately, the clinical characters of "*fatty*," "*lardaceous*," and "*cirrhotic*" liver.

2. Describe the symptoms and course of Dengue.

3. What are the physical signs and symptom of Aortic Aneurism (Thoracic)?

SURGERY.

Examiner.—H. C. CUTCLIFFE, F.R.C.S.

Morning Paper.

1. Mention the morbid processes by which Tissues may, either in whole or in part, first die and then become separated and removed from the living body; and then explain fully your views of the means by which such death and separation may be brought about.

2. Amongst primary venereal affections are included the *infecting* and the *non-infecting* sore. State how you would diagnose the one from the other of those two sores; and describe the symptoms which you would consider to be likely to follow, immediately or remotely, the occurrence of either of those sores and the treatment which in each case you would adopt.

3. Describe the symptoms of disease of the hip-joint, noticing particularly the deformity which may be present in the several stages of the disease; and state how you would be able, on seeing a case for the first time, to form a diagnosis between—

(*a.*)—Hip-joint disease not advanced to dislocation of the head of the Femur.

(*b.*)—Either Psoas or Iliac abscess.

(*c.*)—Dislocation of the Femur from injury.

(*d.*)—Hysterical affection of the hip-joint.

Evening Paper.

1. Under what circumstances would you consider a primary amputation for compound comminuted fracture of the leg necessary? And where, if necessary, would you perform the operation? Suppose the nature of the injury such as would, in your opinion, warrant you in endeavouring in the first instance to save the limb, upon what grounds would your *prognosis* of the case be based?

2. Give as good a description as you can of the various characters and forms of ulcers of the Cornea, detailing their symptoms, the complications to which they may give rise, and the results (favorable or otherwise) that may ensue; and state what treatment, either curative, or preventative of complications, you would adopt.

3. Describe fully the circumstances which, in a case of Calculus Vesicæ in the male, would guide you in the election of the particular operation which you would perform, especially with reference to the respective merits of the operations of Lithotomy and Lithotrity.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—DAVID P. SMITH, M.D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the different Signs of Pregnancy, and the value attaching to each of them.

2. Describe the symptoms and treatment of abortion at the third month of Pregnancy.

3. Describe the varieties of Transverse presentations, and the exact position of the child in each of them.

Evening Paper.

1. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Placenta Prævia.

2. Describe the symptoms, causes, and treatment of Retroversion of the Gravid Uterus.

3. Describe the Mechanism of Natural labour.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M.D.

1. You are called in to examine the dead body of a newly-born infant, and you find fracture of the skull. What are the points to which, when making the examination, you will attend, in anticipation of the question of infanticide being raised?

2. Name, and describe, two poisons in common use in Bengal for killing cattle, and detail the means you would employ to identify them in a substance found on the person of a suspected poisoner.

3. A [illegible] cloth, having upon it reddish [illegible] [illegible] to you for examination, [illegible]